

CITY OF BATH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

AND OF THE

CHIEF

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(A. Tyler, M.B.E., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.A.)

FOR THE YEAR

1959

B. A. Astley Weston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health
and Principal School Medical Officer*

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CITY OF BATH

December, 1959

Mayor: Councillor Edward William Arthur Mortimer

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor H. Mallory.

The Mayor; Aldermen J. W. Andrews, W. H. Rossiter. Councillors—H. Bradley, S. D. Chappell, C. E. S. Dodd, E. W. Evans, K. J. Gray, Mrs. A. E. M. Hanna, T. Jones, Mrs. H. E. Miles, H. Nation, E. Paul, A. N. Pictor, A. S. Polson, G. A. Ruff, F. C. Stokes, Lt. Col. A. J. K. Todd, Mrs. E. M. Williams.

Co-opted Members:

Mr. R. Brain, Dr. L. D. Brice, Dr. K. Caddick, Mr. T. J. Cornish, Miss K. M. Ealand, Miss D. Harper, Mrs. M. W. Horsell, Mr. W. E. Sheppard, Mr. E. W. Smith, Mrs. J. Wesley Whimster.

Sub-Committees:

HEALTH SERVICES:

The Mayor,

Councillors—H. Bradley, C. E. S. Dodd, E. W. Evans, Mrs. A. E. M. Hanna, T. Jones, H. Mallory, E. Paul, G. A. Ruff, F. C. Stokes, Mrs. E. M. Williams.

Mr. R. Brain, Dr. L. D. Brice, Dr. K. Caddick, Miss K. M. Ealand, Miss D. Harper, Mrs. M. W. Horsell, Mr. W. E. Sheppard.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES:

The Mayor; Alderman W. H. Rossiter.

Councillors—K. J. Gray, Mrs. A. E. M. Hanna, T. Jones, H. Mallory, Mrs. H. E. Miles, H. Nation, Lt. Col. A. J. K. Todd, Mrs. E. M. Williams, Dr. W. E. W. Bridger, Dr. K. Caddick, Mr. T. J. Cornish, Mr. E. W. Smith, Mrs. J. Wesley Whimster.

SANITARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES:

The Mayor; Alderman J. W. Andrews.

Councillors—H. Bradley, S. D. Chappell, T. Jones, H. Mallory, Mrs. H. E. Miles, H. Nation, A. N. Pictor, A. S. Polson, Mrs. E. M. Williams, Mr. R. Brain, Mr. T. J. Cornish.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor A. L. Bird.

The Mayor; Aldermen S. J. Amblin, J. W. Andrews.

Councillors—R. V. Brown, R. P. Campbell, M. L. Giles, Mrs. A. E. M. Hanna, H. S. Howard, L. St. V. Powell, S. A. Smith, F. C. Stokes, Lt. Col. A. J. K. Todd.

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. H. I. Bowrey, Mrs. F. E. Coltart.

STAFF, December, 1959

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Address: The Health Office, Sawclose, Bath. *Tel.:* Bath 5411 or 60491.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

B. A. Astley Weston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

N. Newman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers:

Helen M. H. Mack, M.B., Ch.B.

Ethel M. Wallis, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

City Analyst:

G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. Tyler, M.B.E., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.A. (Scot.)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. W. Dhenin, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors:

R. J. Pendlebury, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

D. G. I. Smith, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

R. E. Adams, M.A.P.H.I.

T. Hemmings, M.A.P.H.I.

W. J. Pearce, M.A.P.H.I.

Rodent Officer:

R. E. Hanham.

Senior Health Visitor:

Vacancy.

Health Visitors (and School Nurses):

Mrs. G. Chinnery, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss P. Silby, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss B. J. MacQuillan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss D. Milsom, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss S. E. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss E. J. Osborne, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss A. M. Moffatt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss J. E. Ford, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert, T.A. (Cert.)
(from 8.9.59).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

Miss J. E. Bailey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., T.A. (Cert.)

Matron, Riverside Day Nursery:

Mrs. H. A. Hunt, S.R.N.

Superintendent, Council Midwives and Home Nurses:

Miss D. S. Norman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert, Q.N.

Senior District Nurse/Midwife:

Miss G. Fletcher, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N. (from 1.2.59)

Council Midwives:

Miss J. A. Young, S.C.M.

Miss R. M. Purnell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. B. M. Gerrish, S.C.M.

Home Nurses:

Mrs. T. Allen, S.E.A.N., Mrs. N. Booth, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-Time), Mrs. E. Chapman, S.R.N., Miss M. Clinton, S.R.N., Q.N., Miss V. Donovan, S.R.N., S.C.M., Mrs. E. L. Dunn, S.R.N., Mrs. R. O. Evans, S.R.N., Q.N., Miss C. P. Hetherington, S.R.N., Mrs. M. E. Indoe, S.R.N., Q.N., Mrs. E. Leadbeater, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-Time), Mrs. E. Longstone, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. Mrs. M. A. Luscombe, S.R.N., Mrs. E. Simpson, S.R.N.,

Mental Health Officers:

R. L. Reddish, Dip.Soc.Sc., R.M.N.

J. G. McLeod, S.R.N., R.M.N.

Psychiatric Social Worker:

Miss M. Phillips (Part-Time).

Supervisor, Occupation Centre:

Mrs. D. Denyer.

Assistants, Occupation Centre:

Mrs. F. E. Tavender.

Miss M. Swanborough (from 28.9.59).

Home Help Organiser:

Mrs. E. M. Reeves.

Clerks:

C. J. Taylor, D.P.A. (Chief Clerk), R. G. Lavis, D.P.A., Miss B. White, Mrs. H. M. Welch, A. Ashman, B. Morgan, J. Brann, Miss R. M. Case, Mrs. B. J. Warren, Miss E. R. White, R. F. Cowlin, Miss M. N. Stone, Mrs. I. K. Allen, Mrs. M. M. Stevens (from 19.1.59), Miss P. Chorley (from 5.1.59), Mrs. W. Allen (temporary from 1.5.59).

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, THE ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE CITY OF BATH

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1959, as Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer, together with the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

This is the ninety-fifth consecutive Report on the health of the City. A study of the facts and figures show that the Citizens continue to enjoy a good standard of health, and that there was an absence of any major epidemic of infectious illness. This is particularly true of the child population, and it is fair to claim that your Maternity and Child Welfare staff has played no small part in this, particularly in keeping the Infant Mortality at its present low level.

During 1959, the effort to protect the population against poliomyelitis has occupied a higher proportion of the time of the Medical, Nursing and Clerical staff. Over eighty per cent of the children have been immunised, together with large numbers of older persons at special risk. The response has not been so good from this group as one would have wished, however. It is too early to judge the effect of this effort, but it is significant that during the early months of 1960, the national incidence of poliomyelitis is very much lower than in previous years.

The situation is not so satisfactory with regard to Diphtheria, which is in fact a more deadly disease than polio. Fortunately there were no cases during the year, but if the level of immunity is allowed to fall, epidemics of diphtheria could occur again. The provision for protecting children is readily available, and it is a duty of parents to see that they avail themselves of it.

A major event in 1959 has been the passing of the Mental Health Act, which will have the effect of abolishing the Mental Deficiency Act, and the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. The 1959 Act emphasises mental health, rather than mental illness, and making use of the new knowledge of psychiatry, lays new responsibilities on Local Health Authorities for the care of mentally disordered persons in the community. Your Health Committee has given careful consideration to the way in which these responsibilities will be carried out, but inevitably the proposals which have been submitted to the Minister of Health will mean additional staff, new accommodation and considerable expense. A full service as envisaged cannot be put into effect in a short period, but must evolve as the need is revealed. It is however intended that the staff of Mental Welfare Officers shall be increased immediately, and that a Training and Social Centre for adults will be started as soon as suitable accommodation and trained staff can be secured. At later stages it will be necessary to open suitable hostels and to provide other care and services for mentally disordered persons.

Parallel with the evolution of the Mental Health service, the Education Authority has prepared plans for the improvement and expansion of the Child Guidance Service.

The Department has also been concerned in various projects of research by different National bodies.

During 1959, there were several changes in the staff and organisation of the Department. Miss D. S. Norman, formerly Superintendent of Home Nurses and Midwives, was appointed Superintendent Nursing Officer, as from 1st January, 1960, with the duty of co-ordinating the domiciliary services—Midwifery, Health Visiting, Home Nursing and Home Help. It is anticipated that in this way better service will be given to the public, with less overlapping, and that co-operation with General Medical Practitioners, and the Hospitals will become more effective.

Miss N. M. Hill, Senior Health Visitor, retired, and Miss D. Peadon, Health Visitor, and Mr. R. W. L. Read, Public Health Inspector, resigned during the year on securing other appointments. While we regret the loss of these valued colleagues, we welcome Miss J. E. Ford, Health Visitor; Miss G. Fletcher, as Senior District Nurse in place of Miss H. Dorey, and Miss M. Swanborough, as an Assistant at the Junior Training Centre in place of Miss W. Piper.

On the clerical side we also welcomed Mrs. Stevens and Miss Chorley. The Health Department works as a team, and whether its members are appointed as technical or as clerical officers, each depends on the other, and their work is of equal value to the whole. I wish to record my gratitude to all members of the staff for the cheerful way in which they have pulled their weight throughout the year.

At the same time, I acknowledge with gratitude the guidance which has always been given to us by the Chairmen and Members of the Health and Education Committees, and by the Town Clerk and members of his Department. We appreciate very much the cordial spirit in which our efforts are received. The work of a Health Department is at times very trying, and it is so much more pleasant and easy when we feel that we have this excellent relationship with those to whom we are responsible.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

B. A. ASTLEY WESTON.

*Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer.*

August, 1960.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

City and County Borough of Bath

Health Resort and Chief Town of Somerset

Area of the Borough, 6,277 Statute acres.

Situation—Latitude 51° 23'N., Longitude 2° 21'W.

Elevation—Varies from 50 feet above sea level on the lower banks of the Bath Avon to about 550 feet on the South and 700 feet on the North.

Mean elevation—269 feet above sea level.

Geological Formation—Oolitic Clays, Limestones and Sands; Lias and Gravel.

Water—Constant service of moderately hard spring water. Corporation Reservoirs have a total capacity of 61,305,000 gallons. Average daily consumption, 1959, 42.57 gallons per head; 1954—58 35.54 gallons.

Sewage disposal almost exclusively by water carriage. Treated at Saltford.

House refuse removed by the Sanitary Authority.

Population—79,294 (1951 Census). 80,800 (estimate mid 1959).

Number of inhabited houses, Census 1951, 21,460 (*i.e.* structurally separate dwellings occupied by private families). Estimate for 1959, 24,050.

Years	1959	1958	Mean of 1951-55	Mean of 1946-50
Population	80,800	80,400	79,520	76,820
Rateable Value £	1,182,771	1,109,386	692,970	652,914
Rates—Total per £	20/-	19/6	22/1	18/4
One penny General Rate produced £	4,910	4,760	2,761	2,613
Total net indebtedness 31st March, 1959 £	9,479,767	8,776,320	5,778,091	3,258,818
Ditto per head of Population £	117-6-6	109-3-2	72-15-6	42-15-1
MARRIAGES—Number Registered	575	599	601	662
Rate per 1,000 population, Bath	14.2	14.9	15.1	17.2
Ditto England and Wales	15.0	15.1	15.9	17.6
BIRTHS—Number Bath	1,206	1,188	1,096	1,285
Rate per 1,000 population „	14.9	14.2	13.8	16.8
Ditto England and Wales	16.5	16.4	15.3	18.0
Illegitimate births per 1,000 infants born Bath	58	41	49	64
DEATHS—Number—Civilian Bath residents	1,033	1,055	1,033	1,039
Net rate per 1,000 population, Bath	12.8	13.1	13.0	13.5
Standardised rate for age and sex „	10.0	10.6	10.5	11.2
England and Wales, Crude				
Death-rate	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.5
INFANT MORTALITY—Bath	22.4	21.9	22.2	32
England and Wales	22.2	22.6	27.0	36
Illegitimate Infants Bath	71.4	42.5	19.1	45
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	12	12	26
“Other” Tuberculosis	—	—	1	4
Influenza	6	10	12	8
Pneumonia	77	67	56	45
Bronchitis	38	39	40	24
Cancer	170	179	176	158
Cerebral Hemorrhage, etc., Heart Disease and other Circulatory diseases	553	546	543	556
Nephritis	5	4	16	21
Violence	39	48	44	38

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Continued

Years	1959	1958	Mean of 1951-55	Mean of 1946-50
DEATH RATES per 1,000 population from—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.06	0.15	0.15	0.34
"Other" Tuberculosis	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05
Influenza	0.07	0.12	0.15	0.10
Pneumonia	0.95	0.83	0.70	0.59
Bronchitis	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.31
Cancer	2.14	2.23	2.24	2.06
DEATHS at various age periods—				
Under 1 year	27	25	25	42
1 to 5 years	1	2	5	7
Between 5 and 60 years	143	160	161	186
Over 60 years	862	868	843	804
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Cases notified				
Diphtheria	—	—	1	6
Scarlet Fever	101	40	66	50
Dysentery	32	6	54	3
Erysipelas	6	10	9	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	2
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	4	16	12
Puerperal Pyrexia	9	31	7	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	34	28	58	77
"Other" Tuberculosis	6	5	8	10
<i>See also pages 33 and 40.</i>				

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Expectant Mothers—Ante-Natal Care:

Over eighty per cent of confinements of Bath mothers take place in the hospitals. An ante-natal clinic is in operation at St. Martin's Hospital staffed by the Hospital Management Committee. At the Royal United and Forbes Fraser Hospitals, a large proportion of the cases are booked by General Practitioners for confinement in hospital, and others have been referred by General Practitioners to the Obstetricians for obstetric or medical reasons. The ante-natal care of cases booked by these hospitals is carried out either by the Obstetricians or by General Practitioners, but a considerable proportion attend the Local Authority Clinic at the request of Practitioners. All the services at the Local Authority Clinic are available to General Practitioners and their patients.

The Local Authority Clinic held at 45, Rivers Street, each Wednesday is attended by an Assistant Medical Officer, the Superintendent Midwife, and whenever possible, by the Midwife who has booked the case.

A Physiotherapist holds Relaxation Classes in connection with this clinic, and the collection of blood for examination and X-ray examination of the lungs of expectant mothers are arranged with the appropriate Hospital Departments.

Post Natal examinations of midwives' booked cases are carried out at the same sessions.

Attendances were as follows. Figures in brackets are those for 1958.

Ante Natal Clinic:

Number of sessions	52	(53)
New patients	171	(146)
Total Attendances	333	(426)
Average per session	6	(8)

Relaxation Clinic:

Number of sessions	220	(193)
Total attendances	2,114	(2,067)

Post Natal Clinic:

New patients	13	(17)
Total attendances	14	(17)

Although the numbers attending the Local Authority Clinic have been reduced since the opening of the clinic at St. Martin's Hospital, it serves a useful purpose particularly in the teaching of mothercraft. It is a matter for comment that while some form of training is required for almost every occupation a girl may follow, she is not required by law, nor often does she get from her parents any training for the most important task she can undertake in life, the bearing and rearing of children. For this reason it is considered important to continue the teaching of mothercraft at the Ante-Natal Clinic, and in addition a separate course in Parentcraft is held each week at the Health Department, by a Health Visitor under the direction of a Medical Officer.

Unmarried Mothers may of course use any of these facilities but because there are frequently circumstances which need special provision, the Council made a grant to the Bath and Keynsham Moral Welfare Association of £100. Special grants are made of up to £20 per case for

those who need to go to a mother and baby home away from the city. After her discharge the mother is given help and support not only by Health Visitors but particularly by the Moral Welfare Worker of the Association. During 1959, two grants were made.

MIDWIFERY

There were 1,206 births in 1959, eighteen more than in the previous year, giving a Birth Rate per 1,000 population of 14.9 compared with 14.2 in 1958. In England and Wales the rate was 16.5. Except in 1944 and 1945 the local birth rate has been consistently lower than the National rate.

There were two maternal deaths during the year, a rate of 1.6 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The average for the previous five years, 1954—1958, was 1.46. Rate for England and Wales 0.38.

The Local Authority's Midwives work under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of the District Nursing Service, who is also the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives. Three midwives were employed throughout the year, although the establishment provides for five domiciliary midwives. Two midwives are resident in new housing areas, and one is resident in the District Nurses' Home.

During the year, three pupil midwives received part of their training on the district by arrangement with the West Wilts Hospital Management Committee. Two of the midwives as well as the Superintendent hold the Teacher's Training Certificate.

Sets of gas and air and trilene apparatus are available, and all midwives are qualified in their use. The apparatus is demonstrated to the mothers attending the Local Authority's Ante-natal Clinics. The equipment was used on 161 occasions at confinements attended by the Council's midwives, and Pethidine was administered on eighty-six occasions. A total of 5,814 home visits were made by the City Midwives in connection with the 202 confinements they attended. The latter figure shows a further increase of fifteen cases on the previous year.

The midwives are also equipped with apparatus for the administration of oxygen for the resuscitation of newly born infants. Oxygen was administered intra-nasally on six occasions, but on no occasion was the gastric tube used.

Arrangements for midwifery relief have been very poor, and it is hoped that the appointment of an additional midwife in 1960 will improve the situation. During the year the only nights the Council's midwives had off call, were the three nights off duty over week-ends every fourth week. This was partly due to the midwives themselves not wishing to "miss" their own booked cases and partly due to the fact that it was not possible for one midwife to be used for relief duty.

During 1959, fifty-three Midwives notified their intention to practise in the City, of whom forty-six were on the staff of the Hospital Management Committee, two in private practice and five on the staff of the Local Authority. Fifteen midwives attended forty or more cases each, and eleven less than ten each.

The number of births (including stillbirths) attended by all midwives was 1,749. (Last year it was 1,700.)

Altogether, a doctor was called in under the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board on three occasions for various emergencies in connection with births and miscarriages.

The following table gives the place of confinement of the registered live births in Bath.

	<i>Royal United and Forbes Fraser Hospitals</i>	<i>St. Martin's Hospital</i>	<i>Private Maternity Homes</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>
Bath mothers	579	380	—	205
Non-residents	184	373	—	1
Total	763	753	—	206
PERCENTAGE—				
Bath mothers:	49.7% (50.4%)	32.6% (33.7%)	-- (—)	17.6% (15.9%)

(Figures for 1958 are shown in brackets.)

The percentage of Bath mothers having their babies in hospital again fell slightly from 84.1 per cent to 82.3 per cent, while domiciliary confinements rose from 15.9 per cent to 17.6 per cent.

HEALTH VISITING

There are eight full-time Health Visitors each responsible for a district of the City. A Senior Health Visitor who does not work on a district is responsible for immediate administration giving particular attention to health education in the homes and elsewhere. Each Health Visitor acts also as a school nurse in the Infant and Junior Schools in her district, thus ensuring continuity of supervision of the children from birth to about eleven years of age.

The following table shows the nature of the work done by Health Visitors during the preceding five years.

Visits made by Health Visitor/School Nurses

<i>Year</i>	<i>To Children in their own homes</i>		<i>School Children*</i>		<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>Other Visits</i>
			<i>At School</i>	<i>Follow-up in homes</i>		
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1-5</i>				
1954	6,894	6,874	1,409	1,331	335	429
1955	7,634	6,990	1,494	1,514	309	962
1956	7,778	7,131	1,602	2,253	330	1,816
1957	8,904	7,485	1,477	1,181	465	1,031
1958	8,640	8,040	1,525	1,291	403	1,062
1959	8,393	7,657	1,443	1,414	485	1,147

(*Figures include work of whole-time School Nurses)

It is probably true to say that many of the physical and mental ills of adults have their origin in early infancy or childhood. It is therefore our object to ensure that a Health Visitor will see each new mother and her baby within forty-eight hours of leaving the care of either the hospital

or domiciliary midwife. To this end a notice of discharge from the midwife's care is sent to the Health Department as far as possible on the day of discharge, and is immediately followed up. At these visits to the homes, increasing importance is given to the relationship between parents, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends, and the new infant, and to the early training of the child. This is the most important stage in mental health to which so much importance is attached.

It is to the credit of Health Visitors that in spite of the ever increasing load of work, they have maintained the level of visits to young children. The number of visits for reasons connected with housing, infectious illness, the care of old people, and for special investigation, varies from time to time. A total of 4,111 families or households were visited during the year.

It is not possible to make these visits by appointment and as a result, 2,746 visits in addition to those listed above, were made which were ineffective because it was not possible to see the mother or child. Health Visitors are continually educating parents and others in healthy living, either during home visits or at Infant Welfare Centres and Mothercraft classes. Talks and demonstrations on infant care, care of the teeth, accident prevention, etc., are regularly given at each infant centre. In addition the Senior Health Visitor has conducted courses in child care in certain private schools and at the request of the British Red Cross Society.

In order that Health Visitors themselves may be up to date in their ideas and teaching, two of them attend approved Refresher Courses each year.

Health Visitors work in the closest co-operation with the Visitors of the Children's Department, Welfare and Housing Department as well as with the Psychiatric Social Worker, Mental Health Officers and Workers of voluntary bodies concerned with the care of children.

Child Welfare Centres

For days and times see page 36. Figures for 1959 are as follows:—

ATTENDANCES

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Seen by Doctor</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Not seen by Doctor</i>	<i>Average</i>
Blue Coat House	99	1,255	12.7	1,880	19.0
Walcot	50	782	15.6	1,028	20.6
Oldfield Park	51	490	9.6	962	14.4
Southdown	48	248	5.0	184	3.8
Odd Down	49	363	7.4	447	9.0
Weston	47	338	7.2	677	14.0
Twerton	50	226	4.5	300	6.0
Total	394	3,902	9.0	5,278	13.0

(In 1958 there were 5,064 consultations and 5,764 other attendances giving an average of 12.7 and 14.4 respectively.)

There has been no alteration in the organisation of these centres, and as ever we are greatly indebted to the voluntary workers who regularly give their time to help the professional staff. The centres are primarily a means of health education by the Health Visitors.

In addition to a number of proprietary infant foods which are available for sale at special rate, the Ministry's Welfare Foods are available at each session. The central distribution centre at the Health Department is open during normal office hours each day.

The following is a summary of the "take up" of the Ministry's welfare foods during 1959 as compared with the previous year, figures for which are shown in brackets.

<i>National Dried Milk (Tins)</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)</i>	<i>Orange Juice (Bottles)</i>	<i>Vitamin Tablets (Packets)</i>
13,652 (15,427)	5,715 (5,693)	50,408 (51,512)	4,640 (4,683)

Infant Mortality:

Twenty-seven infants died during their first year of life of whom eighteen were under four weeks old and sixteen under a week. The infant mortality rate of 22.4 per 1,000 live births for Bath compares favourably with the rate of 22.0 for England and Wales. This is the first time since 1952 that the Bath rate has been above the national figure.

The Neo-natal mortality rate (i.e., deaths during the first four weeks of life) was 14.9 per 1,000 live births.

Illegitimate Births:

Seventy children were illegitimate compared with fifty, forty-seven and fifty-two in the three previous years. Of these forty-four were male and twenty-six female. There were five deaths of illegitimate infants under one year, giving a mortality rate of 70.1.

Stillbirths:

There were twenty-eight stillbirths during 1959, and the stillbirth rate per 1,000 related births was 22.7 compared with 20.7 for England and Wales.

Premature Live Births:

There were forty-four premature babies born in hospital, all of whom survived for twenty-eight days.

Of children born at home, ten were premature of whom nine survived for twenty-eight days.

Each hospital maternity unit is suitably equipped for the care of these infants, and should transport be required for domiciliary cases, heated ambulances are available.

Dental Care:

The number of expectant mothers, and children under five years of age seen at the Local Authority's Dental Clinics remained much the same as last year. So far as expectant mothers are concerned, it is found that the majority prefer to be examined and treated by their own dentist.

Every effort is made both at the Ante-natal and Child Welfare Clinics to impress the need for dental care, and similar dental education is carried out by the Health Visitors and Midwives in the homes.

Expectant mothers and young children are referred to the School Dental Service by Midwives, the Ante-Natal Clinic and by Health Visitors. Two dentists work in well equipped surgeries, giving one-eleventh of their time to the Health Authority.

The Dental Clinic has its own X-ray apparatus, and dentures are made by arrangement with a private technician.

The prevention of dental decay is more important than the treatment of damaged teeth. It may be desirable to consider the question of fluoridation of the water supply when it becomes possible, but in the meantime parents can do much to prevent damage to the teeth of their children by controlling their consumption of the sticky confections and acid drinks which are so popular to-day, and by encouraging the consumption of fruit instead.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during 1959—

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Treatment completed</i>
Expectant and Nursing mothers	4	4	4	3
Children under five	30	12	12	12

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	<i>Scalings and Gum Treatment</i>	<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treatment</i>	<i>Crowns or Inlays</i>	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>General Anesthetics</i>	<i>Dentures provided</i>		<i>Radiographs</i>
							<i>Full Upper or Lower</i>	<i>Partial Upper or Lower</i>	
Expectant and Nursing mothers	—	2	—	—	6	2	1	2	—
Children under five	—	11	—	—	8	5	—	—	—

Orthopædic Treatment:

By arrangement with the Bath Hospital Management Committee regular sessions are held by the Orthopædic Surgeon in the Health Department, with weekly sessions by the After-Care Sister for physiotherapy recommended by the Surgeon. Patients are referred for Ultra-Violet Ray or Hot Pool treatments to the City Bathing Establishment. During the year, 128 children under school age, including fifty-two new cases made 376 attendances to the Surgeon's and After-care Sister's Clinics. Eighteen children made seventy-four attendances at Massage Clinics.

Eye Clinic:

Fifty-nine children under school age made 222 attendances at the Eye Clinic held at the Bath Eye Infirmary. Thirteen new cases were referred for defective vision and squint, and four for other eye conditions.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic:

Four children under five years of age attended this clinic held at the St. Martin's Hospital, and one tonsil and adenoid operation was performed.

Family Planning Clinic:

A weekly evening clinic arranged by the Bath Branch of the Family Planning Association is held at the Health Department Clinic, Sawclose, where family planning advice is given by experienced medical and nursing staff. 467 new patients and 1,008 old were seen during the year. One case referred for a medical reason was seen on behalf of the City Council.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bath F.P.A. Clinic (Mrs. B. L. Flint) has kindly contributed the following note on the work of the Clinic.

"The Clinic is manned by two Medical Officers, three Nursing Sisters and eight lay workers. The Medical staff are of course paid in accordance with the rates laid down by the F.P.A. Headquarters, but the lay workers give their services voluntarily each week. The Clinic opens at approximately 5.30 p.m. and it is usually 10 p.m. when it closes. We average ten new patients and twenty to twenty-five patients for check visits each week.

We are most grateful to the St. John Ambulance Brigade who supply a Nurse to assist the Medical staff each week. No payment is made to the person attending, but we give a donation to the Brigade each year.

It is interesting to record that most of the patients come on the recommendation of old patients, which speaks well of the clinic, the methods advised and the friendly atmosphere we endeavour to maintain. The chief reasons given for planned pregnancy are of course housing and financial. Advice is also given on sub-fertility. Should either of the Doctors find any abnormality during a clinic examination, a letter is sent to the patient's own G.P. Many patients are also sent on the advice of their own Doctor.

We are members of the South-Western Federation of the F.P.A., and both Medical and Lay workers attend the Spring and Autumn Conferences which are held in various parts of the West Country, and also the Annual General Meeting in London in June. We also derive the greatest possible pleasure out of the work we do, and the many expressions of appreciation which we receive, make us feel it is well worth while."

Day Nursery:

The accommodation at the Riverside Day Nursery (fifty-five places) was used fully during the year. The daily average attendance was forty-three and there were fifty-four children on the register at the end of the year.

Priority is given (a) to children in homes where the mother is compelled to work because she is unmarried, or because of the death of the father or separation of the parents; (b) where home conditions are unhealthy or unsuitable; or (c) where the mother is in essential employment. Every application is considered by a Medical Officer.

The Nursery is approved for student training, and at the end of the year, eight students were being trained for the National Nursery Examination. These students spend a proportion of their time in theoretical training at the Bath Technical College, and have practical training at the nursery.

Residential Nurseries:

Residential Nursery provision is made by the Children's Committee either in one of that Committee's homes for short stay cases, or by arrangement with the Church of England Children's Society at Savile House, Bath or at Sunnyside, Box, for long stay cases.

The Local Authority Medical Officers carry out the necessary medical examinations on admission or discharge, and periodically while the child is in the Children's Committee Homes. Treatment of any child is given by a general practitioner should it be necessary. General medical supervision of these Homes is given by regular visits by an Assistant Medical Officer.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948:

One private day nursery was registered providing accommodation for twenty children. One nursery closed during the year.

Prevention of Break-up of Families:

The special Co-ordinating Committee, comprising Officers from various Government and Local Authority Departments as well as Voluntary bodies, continued to meet monthly during the year under the Chairmanship of the Children's Officer. This Committee is concerned mainly with the so called "problem families" in the City. Various aspects of each case under consideration are brought to the Committee, and usually by placing responsibility upon one officer for the oversight of the family concerned, a good deal of otherwise inevitable overlapping is avoided. This type of family continues to provide a most difficult problem for the community, and only by constant support from the various statutory and voluntary services can they be helped.

Health Education:

Probably the most important duty of the Health Department in all its sections is to interpret medical knowledge to the public so that illness and accident may be avoided, and maximum physical and mental health achieved.

In their daily routine, Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors are constantly teaching individuals. In addition, special opportunities of teaching groups of people are taken at Child Welfare Clinics, the Ante-Natal Clinics, and by invitation to address special meetings.

Courses on parentcraft for expectant mothers were run throughout the year. Each course of six lectures dealt with the mother's health, her preparation of the layette, and the feeding, toilet and care of the baby.

Fathers were invited to the last two meetings of each course, when discussion took place on the building up of the family relationships, the parents' role, and inoculation programmes. 158 mothers attended during the year.

Two clubs are established for mothers of young children. One at Blue Coat Infant Welfare Clinic is held once a month in place of a normal clinic session, with an average attendance of fifteen. The other, at the Walcot Infant Welfare Clinic takes place during an evening, also once monthly, with about twenty members present. At both clubs, members are encouraged to suggest subjects for discussion, and these have ranged over many aspects of child care, home finance, first aid, etc. A variety of visual aids is used, and group discussion is found most satisfactory.

In addition, members of the Staff have visited such groups as Young Wives, and Townswomen's Guilds. At one club with a predominantly older membership, health teaching has been directed to the problem of the elderly.

Help has been given with St. John, Red Cross, and Girl Guide courses in Child Care and Home Nursing.

HOME NURSING

In addition to the Superintendent and her Deputy, eleven full-time and two part-time nurses were employed at the end of the year. One of the full-time nurses is an Enrolled Assistant Nurse.

The Superintendent and Deputy with three nurses and one midwife are resident at Rivers Street in furnished or unfurnished self-contained flats provided by the Council, and other nurses live in their own homes. There is daily personal contact between the Superintendent and nurses, while the Superintendent communicates as necessary with the Health Department either personally or by telephone.

During 1959 the nurses made 37,301 visits to 1,400 patients. (During 1958 the numbers were 35,590 visits to 1,377 patients.)

Of the total number of patients attended, 884 were over the age of sixty-five years, involving a total of 23,412 visits. As with the Home Help Service, attendance upon this section of patients represents about seventy per cent of the total.

An average of 26.6 visits were made to each patient during the year, with tuberculous patients requiring the highest number of visits, viz., forty-six.

The Superintendent reports that the home nursing visits continue to rise, and the type of work is changing. Fewer injections (mainly less antibiotics) are being given, but general nursing care of the aged is increasing. Arrangements have been made to have a nurse on call at Rivers Street until 9 p.m. each day for emergency calls, or for patients needing a late visit—e.g., morphia. This, coupled with one of the nurses working through the afternoon, means that our area is covered from 8.30 a.m. to 9 p.m.

One nurse completed her Queen's District Training during the year, and on 1st July, five of our Queen's Nurses attended the District Nursing Centenary Review in the grounds of Buckingham Palace.

DOMESTIC HELP

During 1959, assistance was given in 473 separate households, compared with 470 in 1958. In December, 202 of the 278 persons helped have been over sixty-five years of age, that is to say, that for over seventy per cent of the persons helped, the reason was either age or chronic sickness.

The charge for the services of the home help is made in accordance with a scale approved by the City Council. The majority of the people assisted are in receipt of pensions or National Assistance; to these the service is provided without charge. The amount recovered by way of charges represents between seven and eight per cent of the total cost of the service.

Whenever help is requested, medical confirmation of the need is obtained, and each application is approved by the Medical Officer. Where help is required for an extended period, the case is reviewed by the Organiser. In many cases of chronic sickness of course, the help continues for very long periods. At the end of the year, forty-eight home helps were employed by the authority, the majority being part-time workers. One full-time home help is engaged solely in attending to the needs of old people living in the Old People's Bungalows on the Twerton Housing Estate.

During 1959, of the 473 individual households helped, seven homes needed assistance because of tuberculosis, twenty-seven during the lying-in period and 439 because of acute or chronic illness, young children or aged persons in the home.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Protection is offered against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis either through the family doctor or at Infant Welfare Centres.

Parents are impressed with the need to protect their children by immunisation and vaccination, through personal contact by the Health Visitors at home or in the child welfare clinics; by Press and poster publicity in conjunction with national campaigns arranged by the Ministry of Health; and, in the case of diphtheria immunisation, by reminders in the form of birthday cards at one year of age. A record is kept of all unimmunised and un-vaccinated infants, and at quarterly intervals, when protection is overdue, their names and addresses are sent to the Family Doctor concerned to enlist his support. Letters stressing the need for renewed protection against diphtheria are sent to the parents of all children on the occasion of their first medical examination in school, and immunisation is often carried out in the school concerned at the end of a routine visit.

Diphtheria Immunisation:

The number of children immunised for the first time was 873 (884 in 1958). The number who received reinforcing injections was 570 as compared with 468 for the previous year.

The following table shows the state of immunisation as far as Bath children are concerned, at the end of 1959—

			<i>No. Immunised</i>	<i>Estimated Child Population</i>
Under 1 year	....	....	256	1,150
1 to 4 years	....	....	2,936	4,250
5 to 14 years	....	....	8,841	11,200
			<hr/> 12,033	<hr/> 16,600

Of the total number of children who have been immunised against diphtheria, 4,869 received their injections more than five years ago, and their immunity against the disease must be regarded as doubtful. Thus although almost seventy-three per cent of the child population in Bath have been dealt with at some time or other, only 43.2 per cent were immunised or had re-inforcing injections during the past five years. In addition over twenty-five per cent of our children remain completely unprotected despite the efforts of persuasion both nationally and locally. This is a serious situation and the parents of young children should realise that so long as so many children remain unprotected there is the danger that diphtheria might again become a serious menace. The present generation of young parents appear to have forgotten how deadly this disease can be.

For the sixth year in succession, no cases of diphtheria were notified in Bath, but parents must be urged continually to have their children immunised if the present state of affairs is to be maintained. Every provision for immunisation is available, either through the family doctor or the Local Authority Clinics and parents who fail to have their children protected, do so, in the majority of cases, because they either fail to realise the danger, or are too inert to make use of the facilities. It is too late and unwise to immunise children during an epidemic, therefore they should be protected now while there is no evidence of the organism in the community.

Smallpox Vaccination:

Every effort is still made to persuade mothers to have their children vaccinated against smallpox, either at the Infant Welfare Clinics or by the family doctor. During 1959, 683 persons received primary vaccination including 575 under one year, and there were 166 re-vaccinations. (616 and 127 in 1958.)

The number of children born in the area in the twelve months ended 30th June, 1959 was approximately 1,150 of whom 575 were vaccinated during 1959, or about fifty per cent. This is above the National average. Nevertheless the speed of modern air travel makes it possible for acute cases of smallpox to develop in this Country, and the poorly protected state of the community is then likely to be dangerous.

B.C.G. Vaccination. See page 23.

Whooping Cough Immunisation:

The combined whooping cough and diphtheria antigen is used as a routine in the majority of cases immunised through the Authority's child welfare clinics, and a number of General Practitioners taking part in the Council's scheme for immunisation and vaccination, adopt a

similar procedure. During 1959, 772 children under fifteen years of age were immunised against whooping cough, either with pertussis vaccine singly or in combination with other prophylactics. (771 in 1958.)

Poliomyelitis Vaccination:

The Council continued the scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis during the year, and 5,886 children born between 1943 and 1959, received the full course of injections, as well as 4,581 young persons born between 1933 and 1942; 398 expectant mothers, and 102 other priority groups. Approximately eighty per cent of our children under sixteen years of age have been protected.

At the end of the year, 331 persons had been given one injection, or were awaiting vaccination, and 10,285 persons had received three injections.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

Tuberculosis—Administration:

The Health Services Sub-Committee deals with all matters concerning Tuberculosis, acting through the Medical Officer of Health. A full-time Health Visitor is employed, and by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board one of the Chest Physicians gives one eleventh of his time to the Local Authority to give Clinical advice and B.C.G. Vaccination. (The Local Authority paying an equivalent proportion of the salary.)

The incidence of tuberculosis in the City is shown by notifications received from General Practitioners and the Chest Physicians.

Forty cases of Tuberculosis were notified, of which thirty-four were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and six Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. Among the pulmonary cases, twenty-two were males and twelve females. There were five deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during 1959. (Twelve in 1958.) Nine notifications of tuberculosis were in respect of children under fifteen years of age.

Prevention:

In its efforts to reduce the spread of infection, much of the time of the Health Department is aimed at improving the living and working conditions of the people, and supervising the manufacture, preparation and sale of food, particularly milk and meat.

All milk sold in Bath is heat treated or tuberculin tested, and all meat is inspected before it is offered for sale to the public.

The Mass X-ray unit made several visits to Bath during 1959, when 8,229 films were taken. No cases of active tuberculosis were discovered, but fifteen quiescent cases were reported, of which number four were already known. Thirty non-tuberculous conditions were found.

All contacts of known cases of tuberculosis are examined by X-ray, and arrangements are made for special groups of persons who have been at risk to attend at the Radiography Department of the Manor Hospital. All staff, including teachers, employed by the Local Authority are examined by X-ray on appointment, and those in contact with children are examined annually. In all this work, the Department is in closest touch with the Chest Physician.

140 children known to be exposed to infection were examined by the Chest Physician. After preliminary Mantoux test, seven were found to have an acquired immunity, and 126 susceptible children were given artificial immunity by B.C.G. vaccination.

Ministry approval has been given to a scheme for the B.C.G. vaccination of school children, but not yet put into operation.

Care and After Care of Patients:

Hospital accommodation for tuberculous patients is provided at the City Isolation Hospital and Winsley Chest Hospital, and there is no waiting period for admission. Special cases requiring operative treatment are admitted to Frenchay Hospital, Bristol.

Some patients are able to continue treatment at home, and when necessary the District Nurses administer drugs which have to be given by injection under the instructions of the Chest Physician and family doctor.

In consultation with the Chest Physician it was decided to advise that there is no longer any need for the chalets which have for many years been available on loan for suitable patients. Changes and advances in the method of treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis; the vaccination of contacts and the co-operation of the Housing Manager in giving high priority to T.B. patients, have made this possible.

Acting on this advice the Committee decided to offer the chalets to the Children's and Welfare Departments for use as garden shelters at their homes or hostels. At the end of the year one chalet had been taken by each of the above Departments, and three were still in use. These will be disposed of as the present users cease to need them.

During 1959, sixty-seven necessitous patients were provided with a supply of milk at the Council's expense.

The Chest Clinic is held at the Manor Hospital on three afternoons each week under the direction of the Chest Physician, and the City's Tuberculosis Health Visitor attends each session. This Visitor made 1,409 visits to the homes of tuberculous patients during the year, and much of her time is devoted to assisting the family in connection with financial and other matters; ensuring that the instructions of the Chest Physician are observed; and providing some diversional occupation for patients unable to work. She is also responsible for the follow-up of possible contacts, and persuading them to attend for examination and X-ray.

New Patients referred to Chest Clinic for examination	....	959
Found tuberculous	.... 41	
Contacts examined	....	539
Found tuberculous —	
Total attendances, including above	....	3,997

The Bath T.B. After-Care Committee continued to be responsible for the running of a Club for tuberculous patients held weekly at the Welfare Department, 12, Charlotte Street. Social and recreational provision is made for those who attend, and instruction is given in occupational therapy. Help was given to a number of patients through the Committee, which receives an annual grant of £50 from the City Council.

After some years of experience it became evident to the Care Committee that the social and financial needs of tuberculous patients and their families are in most cases covered by State provision in the form

of sickness benefit or National Assistance, and there remains only a small demand for help which formerly took the form of extra nourishment, blankets, clothing, hot water bottles, etc. The Voluntary Committee therefore looked for other ways in which to help patients and their families, and decided that as there is no State means of providing a holiday for the convalescent patient or for the family during the illness of a parent, that this should be a most valuable contribution to the recovery of the patient both mentally and physically, and to the prevention of illness among the members of the family who had been in contact.

By the efforts of the Care Committee and with the valuable help of the Rotary Club, sufficient funds were raised to buy and maintain a caravan at Weston-super-Mare. During its first year, twelve families were enabled to have a holiday at the seaside at a cost of one pound per week during the summer months—it is hoped to the great benefit of their physical and mental outlook. Further experience will enable the Committee to make even better use of this valuable scheme for the recovery and rehabilitation of these chronically sick families.

Illness in General:

The prevention of illness and the promotion of good health is the aim of the Public Health Department, and its efforts in this direction involve the various sections of the Department working as a team, in co-operation with other local authority departments and outside bodies.

The work is largely a matter of health education in conjunction with efforts to improve the living and working conditions of the people.

The District Public Health Inspectors give close attention to all matters relating to food production and sale, and their work in ensuring that the public receive safe food, prepared and sold in satisfactory conditions, is of vital importance in the prevention of illness. The Chief Public Health Inspector gives full details of this part of his work in his section of this Report.

Cases of infectious illness are visited by the District Public Health Inspectors, or where appropriate, by the Health Visitors, and necessary advice given to prevent the spread of infection. By arrangement with the Hospital Management Committee, the Authority have facilities at the Manor Hospital for the steam disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., and for the cleansing of persons suffering from verminous or contagious skin conditions.

Equipment required for the nursing of patients in their own homes is available on loan through the District Nurses, or through the British Red Cross Society, acting as agents for the Local Authority. A deposit is charged for the item loaned, which is refunded on the return of the article in good condition. The articles provided comprise such things as bed rests, bed pans, air rings, wheelchairs, etc.

Venereal Diseases:

The general provision for treatment remained unchanged throughout the year. For details of clinics see page 36.

New Bath cases seen at the Clinics were classified as follows:—Syphilis, twelve; Gonorrhoea, twenty-six; other non-venereal conditions, sixty-three.

Compared with the three previous years, these figures show a reduction in cases attending the Clinic because of syphilis and other "non-venereal" conditions, but an increase in cases of gonorrhoea.

This is in line with the trend throughout the Country. The apparent reduction in the overall picture must not be accepted with complacency as there is evidence that the increase in gonorrhoea occurs among teenage girls. There are also incidents to suggest that promiscuity, and thus the risk of venereal disease infection is increasing.

A more comprehensive statement by the Director of V.D. Clinics in this area was given in the Report for 1958.

The Local Health Authority continues to be responsible for propaganda on the prevention of these diseases, and for the follow up of patients and contacts where requested.

Adult Orthopaedic Clinic:

The follow up Clinic arranged for adults who had during childhood been treated for various orthopaedic defects continued to be held in the Health Department by arrangement with the Hospital Management Committee.

Laboratory Work:

The work of the Health Department is greatly assisted by the facilities offered by the Area Laboratory at St. Martin's Hospital, and the Public Health Laboratory at the Manor Hospital. The former is used mainly in connection with blood examinations from expectant mothers referred from the Ante-natal Clinics, while the Public Health Laboratory deals with numerous specimens submitted not only by the Health Department, but by the Private Practitioners in connection with infectious disease, food poisoning, dysentery, etc. The assistance rendered to the Department by the Directors and Staff of both Laboratories is much appreciated.

For details of analyses of food and drugs, milk, ice cream and water carried out by the City Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory, see pages 54 and 66.

Cancer:

Cancer is not a disease which must be notified, and information on the prevalence within the City has always been obtained from the number of deaths due to this cause.

Deaths from Cancer in Bath

<i>Site</i>	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Stomach	31	28	28	35	28	30	27
Lung and Bronchus	30	25	28	32	40	32	26
Breast	17	18	22	19	25	18	21
Uterus	6	10	6	9	8	5	4
Other sites	94	84	107	102	84	94	92
Total	178	165	191	197	185	179	170

Of the twenty-six deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus, twenty-four were men, and fourteen were under sixty-five years of age.

The Cancer Records Bureau now is able to register over ninety per cent of cases of cancer discovered in hospitals or by General Practitioners.

The Bath Hospital Management Committee has recognised the need for the care of terminal cases of cancer, and by reorganising the use of beds, has been able to admit to or retain these distressing cases in hospital. There is now little difficulty in securing a bed in hospital for a case of late cancer provided the patient is willing to accept it.

District Nurses attended seventy-two cancer cases in their homes, of whom twenty-eight died, and eleven were admitted to chronic sick beds in hospitals or nursing homes. All late cases of cancer are in need of constant medical and nursing attention, and apart from the distress of the patient, the family, and particularly children, can be very much upset in such circumstances.

Smoking and Lung Cancer:

In Bath the incidence of this serious condition doubled between 1950 and 1956 and this rate of increase was continued in 1957. There was a slight fall in 1958 and again in 1959. The attention of the public is constantly drawn to this serious threat to life and the need for special efforts to discourage smoking at an early age.

There is no evidence that the efforts made have had any effect on the smoking habits of the community.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The Council's responsibilities as a Welfare Authority are undertaken by an ad hoc Committee acting through the Chief Welfare Officer.

Blind Persons:

The Chief Welfare Officer is responsible for the registration and the care of blind persons. At the end of 1959 there were 216 persons registered as blind and twenty-nine as partially sighted. Seven persons were recommended for treatment of cataract, either medical, surgical or optical. Of these it was found on follow up that two received treatment during the year. Five cases of glaucoma were registered and treatment was advised in two cases. There were no cases of retrolental fibroplasia. Eleven other blind persons were registered during the year for whom treatment was advised in the case of two, and on follow up neither were found to have been treated. For nine other persons no treatment was advised.

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	<i>Cause of Disability</i>			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para 7(c) of Form B.D.8 recommends—				
(a) No treatment	2	3	—	9
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	7	2	—	2
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow up action have received treatment	2	—	—	—

Deaf and Dumb:

The Somerset Diocesan Mission to the Deaf cares for deaf and hard of hearing persons over the age of sixteen in this area on an agency basis. The number of persons registered at the end of 1959 was 213.

The Medical Officers of the Health Department are in touch with the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants in order to prepare a scheme jointly with the Hospital Management Committee for the detection and where possible the treatment of deafness in young children. One Medical Officer attended a special course in Manchester during the year with the object of directing the Health Visitors, and arrangements have been made for the latter to have special training in methods of detection of deafness in infants. It is anticipated that with the help of the Education Authority many such children will be educated in the ordinary school without having to leave home at a very early age, and that with the provision of a hearing aid, children who are born deaf, or become deaf early in life, will not only learn to speak normally, but also lead a normal adult life.

Epileptics and Spastics:

There can be no correct information as to the number of epileptic or spastic adults in the community as neither of these conditions are notifiable. At the end of 1959 there were thirty-six epileptic adults and thirteen adults suffering from spastic paraplegia on the Register of Handicapped Persons in this City. The treatment of epileptics is in the hands of General Practitioners and no special cases were brought to the notice of the Authority during the year. There is no special provision for the care and education of adults suffering from spastic paraplegia, except that treatment facilities are available at the Spa Bathing Establishment where the hot pool is found to be exceedingly successful in relaxing and educating spastic muscles. More accurate knowledge is, of course available with regard to children of school age and under, who suffer from epilepsy or spastic paraplegia. Details are given on page 83 of my report as Principal School Medical Officer.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Administration:

There were no major changes in the Local Authority's administrative arrangements in connection with the Mental Health Service as set out in my Report for 1954.

Care of Mental Defectives:

New cases were ascertained during the year as follows:—

Under the Education Act, 1944:	Males	Females	Total
(a) Section 57 (3)	3	1	4
(b) Section 57 (5)	—	2	2
From other sources	2	1	3
These cases were dealt with as follows:			
Admitted to Hospitals	2	1	3
Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—
Placed under Statutory Supervision	3	2	5
" " Voluntary Supervision	—	—	—
Action not yet taken	—	1	1
Cases on Register at end of the year:			
In Hospitals (including cases on licence)	69	49	118
Under Guardianship	—	—	—
Under Statutory Supervision	65	48	113
Under Voluntary Supervision	3	—	3
	137	97	234

Two children were admitted to mental deficiency hospitals during the year; one under Section 3 of the Mental Deficiency Act, and one on an Informal basis; and one Varying Order from guardianship to institutional care was obtained. Seven patients under supervision were admitted to hospital for short-term care under the Ministry of Health Circular 5/52, and one child not ascertained was also admitted.

Three patients, one male and two female, were discharged from Order into community care, and eighteen patients were discharged from Order, but remained in hospital on an Informal basis. Five male patients, four of whom were under supervision, and one an Informal patient in hospital, died. Two patients under supervision left the area, and one male patient was removed from statutory supervision.

There are thirteen male and nine female ex-patients discharged from Order who are given some measure of friendly guidance, and four male patients on licence. There are also three female patients on licence and one female under guardianship from other authorities.

334 visits were made in respect of patients under supervision and thirty-five visits for special reports, licence, etc. Two patients are urgently awaiting hospital vacancies.

Junior Training Centre:

The number of patients attending the Occupation Centre, or Junior Training Centre as it will be known in future, at Millbrook Place, remained much the same as in the previous year. At the end of 1959 thirty-eight of our supervision cases were in attendance, and in addition there were seven cases from the area of the Somerset County Council.

The Centre provides opportunities for speech and sense training, in addition to the normal occupational work, such as needlework, leatherwork and rug making. This handwork has reached a high standard under the sympathetic guidance of the Supervisor and her staff. At the end of the year the usual display and sale of work was arranged, and a sum of almost £300 was realised. The Mayor and other members of the City Council attended the sale, and there was an entertainment by the children.

Mid-day meals are provided at the Centre through the School Meals Service, and car transport is provided for the majority of those attending.

Social activities in connection with the Centre included a Christmas Party, a visit to the local Pantomime, and a coach trip to the seaside during the summer. The link between the Centre and the parents of children attending, has been strengthened by the formation of an affiliated branch to the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment:

The number of cases dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during 1959 was as follows. (1958 figures are shown in brackets):—

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Admitted on 3 Day Order	....	58	67	125	(149)
Admitted on 14 Day Order	....	—	1	1	(1)
Admitted Summary Reception Order	....	6	13	19	(16)
Admitted Magistrates' Court Order	....	1	—	1	(—)
Admitted on Temporary Order	....	4	1	5	(16)
Admitted as Voluntary patients	....	49	63	112	(149)
Admitted to Neurosis Unit	....	1	—	1	(3)
Admitted as Informal patients	....	17	20	37	(—)

In addition thirty-six patients entered hospital as voluntary patients of their own volition, and one patient was detained on a Summary Reception Order, initial proceedings having been taken by the Somerset Health Department.

Of the 112 voluntary patients, fifty-three were admitted direct from home, and fifty-nine became voluntary after initial action under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act.

Although the Mental Health Act 1959, has not yet become operative, the Ministry of Health Circular 27/59, whereby mental hospitals may admit patients without using the procedures laid down in the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, came into effect on the 6th October. This means that any patient willing may be admitted and treated without powers of detention in the same way as patients are admitted to general hospitals. The effect of this, to mental welfare officers, is that confused senile demented or non-volitional patients, who are incapable of objecting, can be admitted informally, just as an unconscious or seriously ill patient is admitted to a general hospital. This will result, until the Mental Health Act comes into operation, in fewer admissions under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act (3 Day Order) and Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act (Temporary patient). It is now no longer necessary for patients to sign voluntary forms.

From October 6th to the end of the year, thirty patients were admitted informally direct from home, and seven patients were regraded "Informal" after initial action under Section 20. No doubt a number of other patients have been admitted to hospitals informally, and as hospitals need not notify local health authorities of such admissions and discharges, future records will be incomplete.

Owing to the fact that the larger General Hospitals in the clinical area are situated within the city, there will always be a proportion of cases dealt with who normally reside in the area of other authorities. The same applies to Bath residents temporarily within the area of other authorities.

During the year there were thirty-nine other cases reported from various sources which were investigated and advice given, but no action taken. Many visits have also been made to patients discharged from hospital for after-care.

After-Care:

The Psychiatric Social Worker who is employed jointly with the Mendip Hospital Management Committee, reports as follows:—

"One hundred and three new cases were referred during the year and ninety-seven cases previously referred continued to receive attention.

The new cases were referred from the following sources:—

	1959 (1958)	
Out-patient clinics (Royal United and St. Martin's Hospital)	20	18
St. Martin's Observation Ward	11	10
Weston Lodge	6	5
Mendip Hospital, Wells	52	42
Tone Vale Hospital, Taunton	1	—
Roundway Hospital, Devizes	1	—
Barrow Hospital, Barrow Gurney	1	—
Community Care	11	13

Forty-eight cases were visited during the year following their discharge from hospital. The Psychiatric Social Worker had been in touch with all except eight of these before they were discharged from hospital. It is interesting to notice that psychiatric hospitals outside the area are now referring cases to the Psychiatric Social Worker for after-care when patients come into Bath on leaving hospital. An increasing number of patients in hospital have themselves asked for this help when their discharge has been discussed. The work which consists mainly of visiting patients in their own homes, is closely linked with the psychiatric out-patient clinics which are held at the general hospitals in the city.

Twenty patients were discharged on trial leave during the year, and although the majority of these were discharged from Certificate after a few months, the Psychiatric Social Worker continued to keep in touch with them at their own request.

Ten people attended the Occupational Therapy Department at the Royal United Hospital for two morning sessions a week. This has proved a great help both in assessing their ability for work and also in providing them with some recreational and social activity. Three people were in fact, able to leave during the year and take up employment. The co-operation of the Occupational Therapist and the Disablement Rehabilitation Officer has been very much appreciated in this connection.

A number of people have been helped in the difficult task of re-establishing themselves by joining social clubs in the city. The club run by the Bath Council of Social Service has been particularly helpful with those who would otherwise lead very solitary lives.

Community Care:

This heading refers to cases not admitted to hospital but referred to the Psychiatric Social Worker as a preventive measure. Eleven new cases were referred from a wide variety of sources and twenty-five previously referred continued to receive attention. Voluntary organisations and individuals are showing an increasing interest in the problems relating to mental illness, and as a result of this, it has been possible for a number of people to have help at an earlier stage than would have occurred previously. In these situations the Psychiatric Social Worker has been asked to act as a support to the organisations rather than taking on the case direct.

In view of the implications of the new Mental Health Act in relation to the increased responsibilities of the community towards the mentally disordered, it is particularly important to encourage and help voluntary organisations and individuals in this way, even though at the moment it means the Psychiatric Social Worker being able to take on fewer cases.

Education and Training:

One Psychiatric Social Worker student from the Mental Health Course at London University, spent eight weeks in the Department during the summer in order to complete her training. From October 1959 to March 1960, a student from the Applied Social Studies Course, Bristol University, spent three days a week learning case work under supervision. In order to co-ordinate practical supervision with the University Teaching the Psychiatric Social Worker has attended monthly meetings at Bristol University.

In addition the Psychiatric Social Worker lectured to Student Teachers at the Training Colleges in Bath, Student Nurses and Social Science Students at Bristol University. The number of requests for talks from local groups has continued to increase as a result of the publicity given to mental health at a national level. In addition to a desire to know more about the subject generally there is also a growing interest in the ways in which the general public and voluntary organisations in particular can be of assistance.

Voluntary Supervision of School Leavers:

The arrangement by which certain backward school-children continue to receive some supervision on leaving school, was carried on during the year by Miss A. M. Fuller. This innovation was described in my Report for 1955. The co-operation of the Head Teachers and the Youth Employment Department of the Ministry of Labour is gratefully acknowledged.

Twenty new cases were referred to the Visitor and each home received an initial visit, with 107 follow-up visits to these homes and the homes of cases already under supervision. There were twenty-one ineffective visits, and in only one instance were the parents un-co-operative.

During 1959, six of the cases under supervision were brought before the Juvenile Court (four boys and two girls). Of these, it was found necessary to place only two on Probation.

Three boys and three girls attended Evening Classes held at the Bath Technical College during the year where they are taught English and Arithmetic. These classes are held primarily for retarded pupils.

The total number of cases being supervised is fifty-four (thirty-eight boys and sixteen girls). During the year eighty-five cases were removed from supervision having settled down satisfactorily, and seventeen (ten boys and seven girls) are awaiting removal from the list of cases referred.

In addition one girl died, and one girl was transferred to the Mental Health register.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nursing and Maternity Homes Registration:

During 1959 one Home, formerly registered as a Maternity Home, re-opened as a Nursing Home providing six beds. At the end of the year there were seven registered Nursing Homes providing 164 beds in the City. There are now no private maternity beds. Each Home is visited periodically by a Medical Officer.

Nurses' Agencies Regulations, 1945:

One Agency was licensed at the end of the year under these Regulations.

Superannuation Examinations:

The number of examinations of Council employees carried out by medical Staff, for superannuation and other purposes during 1959 was 162. In addition ten examinations were carried out for other authorities, and thirty-eight candidates for Training Colleges were examined. An X-ray examination of the chest is now carried out in respect of each Candidate for Council employment.

National Assistance Act:

Numerous cases of aged and infirm persons living in difficult circumstances were reported to the Health Department during the year, but it was not necessary to use the powers of the National Assistance Acts.

National Blood Transfusion Service:

This Service is not the responsibility of the Local Authority, but deserves the support not only of the Council, but of every Citizen.

During the year, 2,131 donors attended sessions arranged by the National Blood Transfusion Service in association with the British Red Cross Society, and 1,972 bottles of blood went to Bath Hospitals. This was an increase of 308 bottles over the previous year and represents the highest total in Bath since the service started.

Meteorological Observations:

Daily meteorological readings are taken at the Council's enclosure at Henrietta Park. The following are notes of interest in respect of the readings taken during the year. A summary of observations is given on page 37.

Rainfall:

The rainfall for 1959 amounted to 31.64 ins. This was 4.11 ins. less than the previous year. The ninety-year average for Bath is 30.92 ins. Measurable rainfall was recorded on 161 days, and the greatest fall in twenty-four hours was on 12th May when 1.21 ins. of rain fell.

The wettest month was December, with 6.45 ins., and the driest was September with 0.17 in.

Sunshine:

There were 1,764.5 hours of sunshine, 234.5 hours above the fifty-five year average of 1,530.0 hours, and 483.8 hours more than last year. The sunniest month was July with 244.0 hours.

Temperatures:

The mean temperature for the year was 51.8°, compared with the fifty-five year average of 49.9°. The hottest days were 4th and 8th July with 83.2°, and the lowest minimum temperature recorded was 20.8° on 16th/17th January.

The weather during 1959 provided several new records as far as Bath was concerned, and several long standing records were exceeded. Some of the more exceptional items of interest were as follows—

The sunniest July day ever recorded in Bath (15.3 hours) was on 4th July; and 28th February (62.3°) and 3rd October (78.4°) provided the highest February and October temperatures since 1920 and 1921 respectively. September was the sunniest September on record, and sunshine was recorded on every day during that month as well as July.

An exception to the general picture during this very sunny year, was the fact that December provided the wettest December since 1914.

On seventy-nine days during the year, the maximum temperature reached over 70°, and on twelve more occasions the temperature exceeded 80°.

During the past few years, an increasing use has been made of the weather statistics prepared by the Department. Details are supplied regularly to several schools in and around the City, and periodically information is sought by Insurance Companies, the Police, and by various Government and Local Authority Departments. There have been several visits to the instrument enclosure at Henrietta Park by students from one of the Teacher Training Colleges, and from other schools. Daily weather reports are exhibited outside the Health Department, which attract a good deal of interest from the public.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Consumption:

Constant bacteriological and chemical analyses taken during the year show that the normal standard and quality have been maintained due to constant and effective watchfulness.

Assistance continues to be invoked as and when necessary from the Chew Valley Works of the Bristol Waterworks Company to enable a full supply to be maintained to the area of supply of the Undertaking.

Neither the existing sources nor the bulk supply have any appreciable plumbo-solvency.

With very few exceptions, all houses in the City have access, not of necessity exclusively, to a piped supply from the Corporation mains.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

An analysis of notifications received during 1959 in relation to the age and sex of the patients is given on page 40. On page 8, notifications of the principal diseases are summarised and the figures compared with similar ones for previous years. Further details in regard to particular diseases are given below. There was one death from notifiable infectious illness during the year.

Diphtheria:

For the sixth year in succession no cases of diphtheria were notified in Bath.

Scarlet Fever:

101 cases were notified as compared with forty last year. Fortunately this disease continues to be of a mild type and the majority of cases are nursed at home. Thirty-nine of the cases occurred during the last quarter of the year.

Measles:

Notifications numbered 173 as against 1,514 for last year.

Whooping Cough:

There were twenty-nine notifications compared with 142 in 1958.

Acute Poliomyelitis:

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Dysentery:

Thirty-two cases of this mild but unpleasant disease were notified during the year.

Twenty-eight of these cases occurred in the last quarter of the year, and the outbreak continued during the early months of 1960.

Food Poisoning:

During 1959 there were twenty-one cases of food poisoning, of which fourteen were notified by general practitioners, and seven were otherwise ascertained.

The cases were principally the result of family outbreaks, and only in one instance was the outbreak more extensive, in that several families were involved. Four single cases of infection believed to be due to food poisoning were found. No food poisoning was caused by chemical agents, but in all the cases investigated one of the *Salmonellas* was identified as follows—

<i>Salmonella</i> newport	....	....	12
„ typhimurium	....	....	5
„ bovis morbificans	....	....	2
„ dublin	....	....	1
„ enteriditis	....	....	1

One death occurred as a result of food poisoning. The patient was elderly and debilitated by a concurrent serious illness.

The food concerned in an outbreak involving more than one family was found to be pressed brisket of beef infected with *Salmonella* newport. The brisket was prepared from imported meat purchased and processed by a London firm having branches in other parts of the Country. It is understood that in several parts of the Country similar outbreaks were traced to the same source. It is not known how many consumers were at risk, but twelve cases occurred in Bath, of which two were admitted to hospital. In addition two symptomless excretors were found. Four of the cases ascertained were food handlers. No deaths occurred. The organism concerned in this outbreak was presumably introduced during the processing of the meat.

PROVISION OF AMBULANCE SERVICES

Ambulance Service:

The City Fire and Ambulance Services are combined under the immediate control of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade. Reference is made to the Medical Officer of Health when a medical decision is required. By arrangement with the Counties of Somerset and Gloucester certain parts of those counties surrounding the City are also served.

The Chief Fire Officer of the Fire Brigade and Ambulance Service reports as follows:—“The total personnel and vehicle establishment has remained unchanged from the last report. All new recruits undergo a course of first aid training during the initial training course, and all members of the combined service are re-examined annually.

As shown by the table below the number of patients carried has increased on the previous year but with no corresponding increase in the mileage. This has been achieved by the combination of journeys to hospitals in the Bristol Area, i.e., Frenchay, Bristol General, etc., also wireless control has helped to keep empty vehicle mileage at a minimum.

As in previous years we have received valuable service from voluntary escorts, who have accompanied patients on rail journeys, also excellent co-operation from the staff of the British Railways.

During peak periods we have had to continue to enlist the services of the drivers of the Hospital Car Service.

The continued attendance of the members of the British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Service at public functions, entertainment, and sports meetings has saved many demands upon the Local Authority Service, and I wish to record my appreciation for their voluntary services.

No use has been made of the St. John and British Red Cross ambulances for any journey which properly belongs to the City Ambulance Service, since 1952."

TABLE OF AMBULANCE JOURNEYS, MILEAGE, ETC.
1959 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

		(1) <i>Total Journeys</i>	(2) <i>Patients Carried</i>	(3) <i>Accidents (included in 1)</i>	(4) <i>Total Mileage</i>
City Ambulances and Cars	1949	7,125	7,348	843	74,240
	1954	28,014	29,032	1,188	130,759
	1955	23,644	27,765	1,287	133,741
	1956	21,254	28,801	1,306	129,511
	1957	20,504	27,472	1,219	125,020
	1958	19,629	25,300	1,261	128,575
	1959	20,677	28,472	1,447	127,064
Hospital Car Service	1949	4,660	5,299	—	81,356
	1954	492	883	—	10,089
	1955	562	948	—	13,136
	1956	624	1,488	—	18,457
	1957	643	1,778	—	17,963
	1958	441	1,232	—	13,707
	1959	598	1,697	—	15,772

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

DAYS AND TIMES OF ATTENDANCE, DEC. 1959

	<i>See also page</i>	<i>Mon.</i>	<i>Tues.</i>	<i>Wed.</i>	<i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Fri.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>
Infant Welfare Centres:							
*Blue Coat House	14		2.30-4			2.30-4	
Walcot	"			2.30-4			
Oldfield Park	"			2.30-4			
Southdown	"	2.30-4					
Odd Down	"		2.30-4				
Weston	"	2.30-4					
Twerton	"				2.30-4		
Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinic:							
45 Rivers Street	11			10-12			
*Maternity & Child Welfare Dental Clinic	15	By appointment					
Tuberculosis:							
Chest Clinic, Manor Hos.	23	2-4			2-4	2-4	
Artificial Sunlight Treatment	—			By appointment			
Venereal Diseases:							
Men (R.U.H.)	24		5-6.30			5-6.30	
Women (R.U.H.)			5-6.30			2.30-4	
School Clinics:							
Inspection:							
Secondary Technical			9.30-12	(1st & 3rd Tues.)	9.30-12	(2nd & 4th Thurs.)	
Oldfield S.M. Boys'						9.30-12	
*Blue Coat House							
†Moorlands Inf. Sch.			9.30-12	(monthly 1st Tues.)			
†Fosseway Inf. & Jnr.				9.30-11	(monthly 1st Wed.)		
†St. Lukes Prim.				11-12	(monthly 1st Wed.)		
†City of Bath Boys'				9.30-12	(fortnightly 2nd & 4th Wed.)		
†Southdown Jnr.			9.30-12	(monthly 2nd Tues.)			
Westhill S.M. Boys'						9.30-12	(fortnightly 2nd & 4th Fri.)
West Twerton S.M. Girls				9.30-12	(monthly 3rd Wed.)		
Eye Infirmary		9.30		2 p.m.	(By appointment)		
*Dental		9.30-5	9.30-5	9.30-5	9.30-5	9.30-5	10-12
Ear, Nose and Throat							
St. Martin's Hos.					9.15‡	(By appointment)	
Minor Ailment Clinic							
*Blue Coat House						9.30-12	9.30-12
Other Schools							
see Inspection above							
*Orthopaedic				10-12	10-12		
After-Care Clinic				& 2-4	& 2-4		
Orthopaedic Hospital							
Massage		Daily	by	appointment			
Ultra-Violet rays		By appointment					

*These Clinics are held at Blue Coat House ‡4th Thursday of Month

†School Nurse attends weekly

BIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1959

	TOTAL			LEGITIMATE			ILLEGITIMATE		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Births	661	545	1,206	617	519	1,136	44	26	70
Deaths (under one year)	13	14	27	12	10	22	1	4	5
*Infant Mortality	19.7	25.7	22.4	19.5	19.3	19.3	22.7	153.9	71.4

*i.e., Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Cases			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	At Hosp.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN AT 9 A.M. G.M.T. AT HENRIETTA PARK

1959	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Mean	37.1	40.3	45.9	49.9	55.4	59.6	63.1	63.6	59.5	54.9	48.4	44.0	51.8
„ 55 yrs. Av.	40.4	40.4	43.2	47.4	53.2	58.1	61.5	61.1	56.6	50.8	44.4	41.5	49.9
Highest	53.8	62.3	59.7	68.2	78.9	75.8	83.2	82.1	82.2	78.4	61.8	54.9	83.2
Date	18	28	10	4	12	13	4&8	20	10	3	1	29	Jly 4&8
Lowest	20.8	26.7	30.8	31.9	32.1	42.4	46.3	41.0	32.8	32.0	24.2	28.3	20.8
Date	17	6	19	19	6	3	14	30	28	30	12	2	Jan. 17
Humidity	90	89	84	72	68	70	67	72	74	79	86	86	78
Total in inches	3.87	.21	3.07	2.39	2.08	1.73	2.92	2.16	.17	2.82	3.77	6.45	31.64
No. Wet Days	16	2	21	14	9	14	10	9	2	16	19	29	161
Mean of 90 yrs.	2.83	2.27	2.12	2.10	2.16	2.07	2.55	2.88	2.58	3.17	3.03	3.11	30.92
No. Wet Days	15	13	13	13	12	11	13	13	13	15	15	16	162
Sunshine Hours	64.3	66.0	109.3	156.5	227.9	229.7	244.0	213.7	237.6	133.4	50.0	32.1	1764.5
Mean of 55 yrs.	49.7	72.5	118.6	161.5	196.1	203.3	196.5	183.3	143.5	101.5	60.4	43.1	1530.0

CITY OF BATH

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1959

<i>Causes</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	-1	1-2	2-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-60	60-65	65-75	75-80	80-85	85-
		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Cancer of Stomach	27	16	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	6	1	—
11. Cancer of Lung, Bronchus	26	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	11	—	4	2
12. Cancer of Breast	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	3	—	—
13. Cancer of Uterus	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
14. Cancer, other Sites	92	45	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	5	11	4	12	10	3
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	7	2	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—
16. Diabetes	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions Nervous System	144	49	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	8	12	20	9
18. Coronary Disease, etc.	170	96	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	7	9	2	35	24	10
19. Heart Disease with Hypertension	13	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2
20. Other Heart Disease	145	44	101	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	6	8	11
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	81	36	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	4	1	12	11	3
22. Influenza	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia	77	31	46	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	8	9	4
24. Bronchitis	38	28	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	12	5	5	2

<i>Causes</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>-1</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>1-2</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>2-5</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>5-10</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>10-15</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>15-20</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>20-25</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>25-35</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>35-45</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>45-55</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>55-60</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>60-65</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>65-75</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>75-80</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>80-85</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>85-</i> <i>M F</i>
25. Other Respiratory Diseases	17	10	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6 3	2 1	1 1	1
26. Ulcer Stomach and Duodenum	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	5	3	2	3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other Diseases	81	34	47	9 7	—	—	—	1	1	—	1 1	3	1 1	1 1	5 2	3 9	3 12	3 3	3 11
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2 1	1 1
34. All other accidents	18	7	11	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1 1	—	1	1 1	1 2	1 1	1 5
35. Suicide	12	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1 2	2	1	1
36. Homicide, etc.	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	1033	463	570	13 14	—	1	2	4 1	2 1	—	3 3	15 6	30 22	28 26	53 28	133 117	61 102	72 104	47 145
Inward Transfers	60	37	23	3 4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2 3	3	4 1	11 3	5 6	4 4	2 2
Outward Transfers	479	290	189	20 16	6	4 1	1	1	—	6	2 7	5 6	38 18	27 21	36 20	75 36	41 21	23 20	11 17
Public Inst. (Residents)	548	253	295	13 10	—	—	1	2 1	2	—	1 2	10 4	20 16	19 19	21 16	77 64	25 54	42 48	20 61

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1959

<i>Cases Notified</i>	<i>At All Ages</i>		<i>Under 1</i>		<i>1-2</i>		<i>3-4</i>		<i>5-9</i>		<i>10-14</i>		<i>15-24</i>		<i>25-34</i>		<i>35-44</i>		<i>45-64</i>		<i>65 and over</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Scarlet Fever	56	45	—	—	1	5	9	8	37	23	8	7	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	31	29	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	3	7	5	3	5	11
Erysipelas	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	12	20	—	—	6	5	3	5	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	10	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	103	70	2	3	32	23	25	21	30	15	5	4	7	3	2	1	—	—	2	3	—	1
Whooping Cough	10	19	2	2	2	6	2	6	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	22	12	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	4	2	4	1	4	3	4	1	2	—
Other Tuberculosis	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL NOTIFIED	245	221	5	7	46	42	45	44	79	46	18	14	13	15	9	15	8	15	12	10	10	13

NOTE:—A Summary of Statistics relating to Number of Notifications, Number of Deaths, Incidence and Death Rates of Infectious Diseases, will be found on page 9; an Analysis of Deaths according to age periods on pages 38 and 39, and a further note in connection with the Notification of Tuberculosis on page 22.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(and Chief Housing Inspector)**

FOR THE YEAR 1959

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND THE ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE CITY COUNCIL

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my twenty-fourth Annual Report on the administration of the City regarding environmental hygiene.

Shortage of new housing accommodation again restricted progress in dealing with the five years slum clearance programme and by the end of the year of the 571 houses which it had been intended to demolish by 31st December, 1960, sixty had actually been demolished, though a further forty-one were the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders. Known cases of overcrowding showed a further decrease. There was a steady increase in the use of caravans as dwellings.

The replacement of coal fired boilers by oil heated types continued thus making a further contribution to the efforts to secure a cleaner atmosphere.

Food inspection was again maintained at a high level and it is pleasing to again report a decrease in the percentage of food animals affected with tuberculosis. Four outbreaks of food poisoning occurred.

No serious infestation by rodents occurred and the sewer maintenance treatments were again carried out successfully.

A number of staff changes took place and I regret to report that Mr. R. W. L. Read who had given excellent service as a District Public Health Inspector with the Corporation since 1940 left in August, 1959, to take up a similar post at Bridgwater. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. C. J. Bailey from Willesden, who commenced his duties on 15th February, 1960. Two shorthand typists (Mrs. D. Corless and Mrs. N. King) resigned and the posts were filled by Mrs. M. Stevens and Miss P. J. Chorley. I am pleased to report that Mr. T. A. Hemmings and Mr. W. J. Pearce passed the qualifying examination as Meat and Other Food Inspectors. The two pupil inspectors, R. F. Cowlin and B. C. Morgan, both made good progress and hope to sit for the qualifying examination in 1960.

My sincere thanks are extended to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Housing Committee for their continued support, to Dr. Weston for his valuable help and to all members of the staff for their excellent work throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

ALBERT TYLER,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Report is set out as follows—

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SECTION 1.

HOUSING

New dwellings completed by the Corporation during the year were as follows—

Foxhill Estate:

1 BR flats	12	
3 BR flats	2	
	—	14

Whiteway Estate:

1 BR flats "Unity"	24	
--------------------	----	--

Twerton/Whiteway Estate:

1 BR flats	16	
2 BR flats	6	
3 BR flats	4	
2 BR houses	32	
3 BR houses	25	
4 BR houses	17	
	—	100
		138

No new dwellings were provided by conversion for the Housing Committee during the year.

Private Enterprise was responsible for the erection of 249 houses and the conversion of twenty houses into flats or maisonettes.

Clearance Areas:

(1) Pre-War Schemes:

Fourteen houses included in clearance areas confirmed before 1939 had not been demolished at 31st December, 1959, and all except two were still used for human habitation.

(2) Post-War Schemes:

Snow Hill Area No. 1. Of the 131 houses included in the area 123 had been demolished at 31st December, 1959.

Snow Hill Area No. 2. Of the seventy-six houses included in the area thirty-eight had been demolished at 31st December, 1959.

Calton Road. The long awaited redevelopment of this area was again deferred.

(3) Proposed Clearance Areas Represented in 1959:

The following areas included in the Five Years Slum Clearance Programme (1956-60) were officially represented—

<i>Designation of Area</i>	<i>Houses Included in the Area</i>	<i>Total No. of Houses</i>	<i>Date represented to Housing Committee</i>
Broad St. Place	3, 4, 6-10, 17-22, Broad St. Place	16	8th April, 1959
High St. Weston	45-57 High Street, Weston	13	8th April, 1959
Highbury Cottages, Walcot	1-10, Highbury Cottages	10	8th April, 1959
Upper Midsummer Bldgs.	1-10, Upper Midsummer Bldgs.	10	8th April, 1959
Waterloo Bldgs. Twerton	2-8, 10-14, Waterloo Bldgs.	12	8th April, 1959
Paradise St.	1-10 Paradise St. 61, 63, 65, 67, Wells Rd.	14	9th Dec., 1959
Ballance St.	2-24, 28-36, 36a, 37-44, Ballance St. 3-17, 22, 23, Lampards Bldgs.		
Hedgemoad No. 1	1, Gloucester Place	59	9th Dec., 1959
	7-19, Camden Cottages		
	1-5, Clarence Place	123	9th Dec., 1959
	Clarence Cottage		
	1-2, Clarence St.		
	1-22, Clement St.		
	1, 2, 3/4, 5-15, Gays Bldgs.		
	1-4, Hedgemoad Cottages		
	1-4, Hedgemoad Terr.		
	4-11, James Bldgs.		
	1-4, Jones Bldgs.		
	1-9, 9a, 9b, 10, 11, Margarets Bldgs.		
	9-17, Margarets Hill		
	Ivy Cottage		
Hedgemoad No. 2	1-12, 17-24, Moorfields Place	7	9th Dec., 1959
	4, 5, 6, Pera Rd.		
	1-4, Camden Cottages		
	1-3, Hermon Cottages		
Total		264	

**A. Houses Demolished:
In Clearance Areas:**

	<i>Houses demolished</i>	<i>Displaced Persons Families</i>	
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	11	47	15
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	12	4
(3) Houses on land acquired under Housing Act	—	8	3

Not in Clearance Areas:

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Housing Acts	16	38	8
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

The houses demolished to which the above figures refer were as follows—4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, Chelsea Buildings; 1 and 2, Avon Cottages; 16 and 17, London Place; 1, 2 and 3, Wellington Terrace; Henry Cottage; 28 and 32 Calton Road; 15 and 16, Northampton Buildings; 30, 31 and 32, High Street, Twerton; Cleveland Cottage, Walcot.

B. Unfit Houses Closed—

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	43	88	27
(9) Under Sections 17(3), 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	8	5	2

The houses closed to which the above figures refer were—7, 17, 19, 30, 31, 35 and 36, Primrose Hill; 77 and 79, Holloway; 85, Calton Road; Quarry Cottage, Claverton Down; 12, Fountain Buildings; 1 and 2, Coronation Place; 2, Magdalen Place; 3, Trafalgar Place; 6, Union Terrace; 19, 20 and 21, Wellington Place, 7, 8 and 9, Nicholls Place; 1 to 7, Millbrook Place; 11, 12 and 14, Fieldings Terrace; 12, River Place; 16 and 17, Regent Terrace; 8, Margarets Buildings, Walcot; 1a, Lyndhurst Place; 1, Saxon Court, 15, 16 and 17, Lampards Buildings; 108, Entry Hill.

Parts of Buildings closed were contained in the following premises—10, Norfolk Buildings (basement), 2, Weymouth Street (basement), 12a, Walcot Street (ground floor), 19, Park Lane (basement), Widcombe Lodge (basement), 12a, Barton Street (1st and 2nd floors), 42, New King Street (basement), 4, Hay Hill (basement).

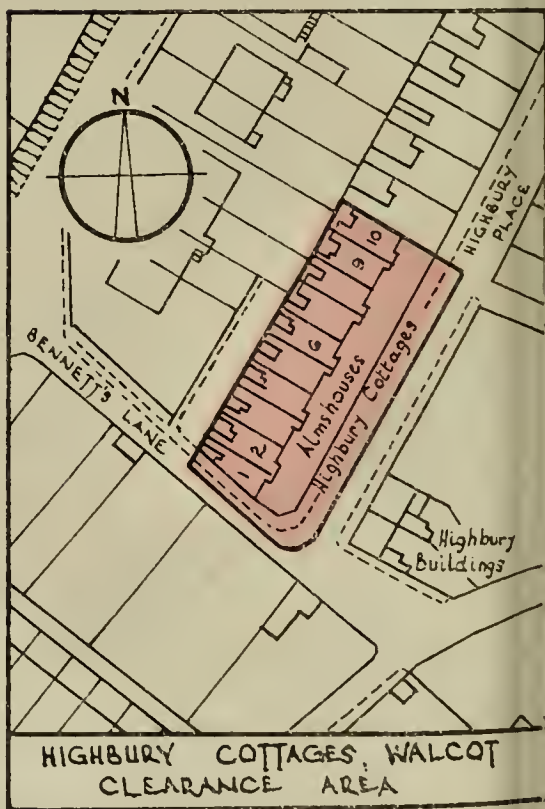
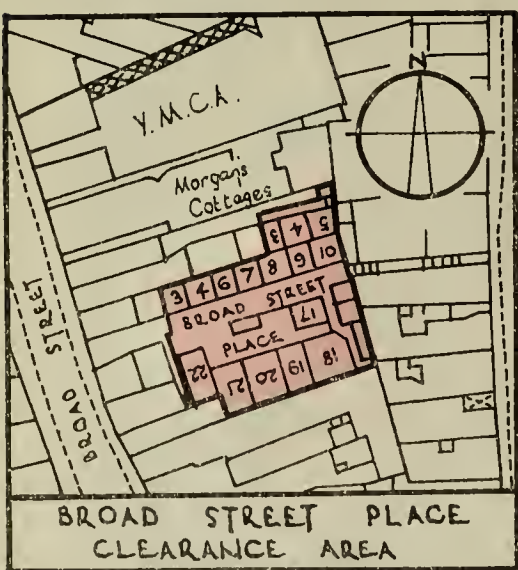
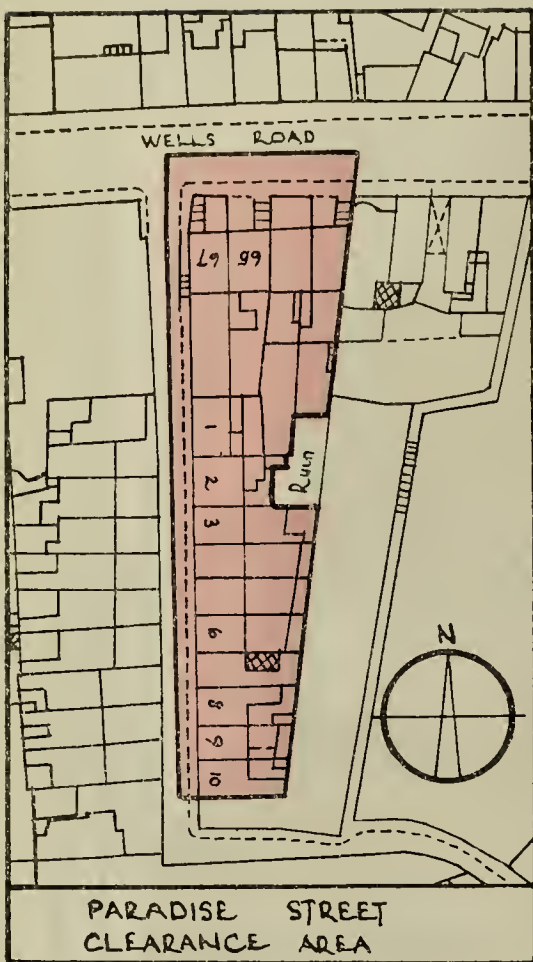
C. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:

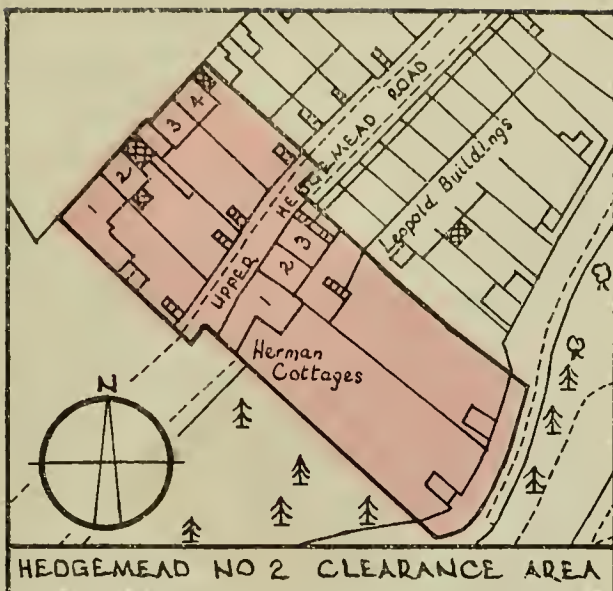
	<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	159	—
(12) After formal notice under—		
(a) Public Health Acts	22	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—



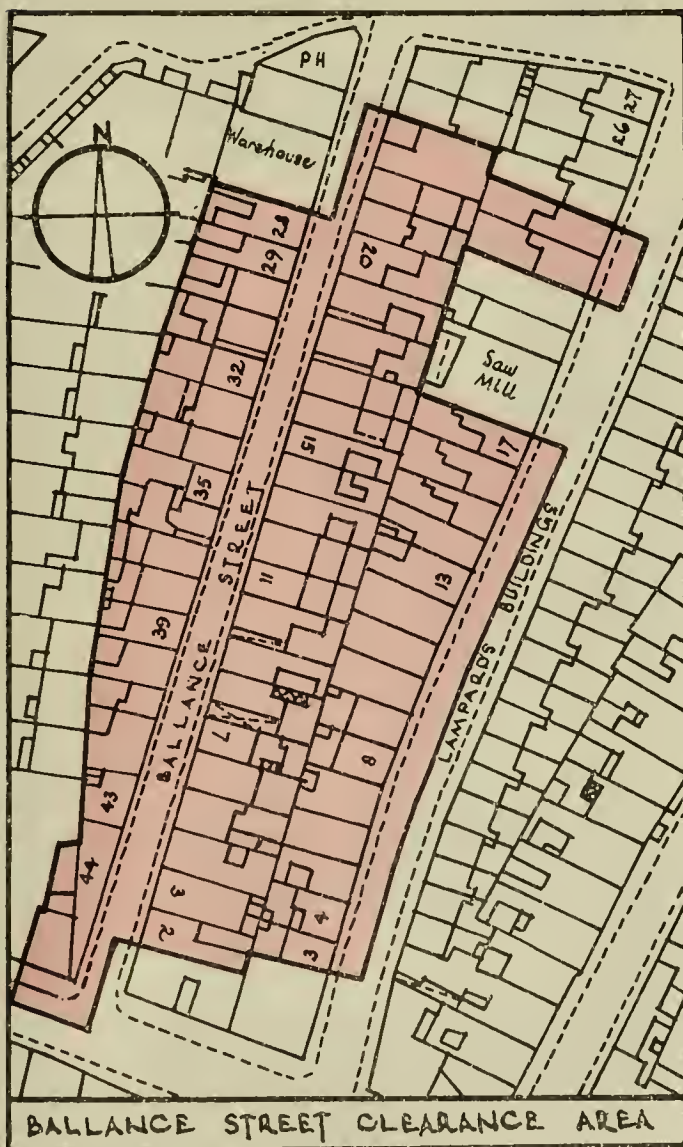
HEDGEHEAD NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA

ALL MAPS TO SCALE 1 : 1250

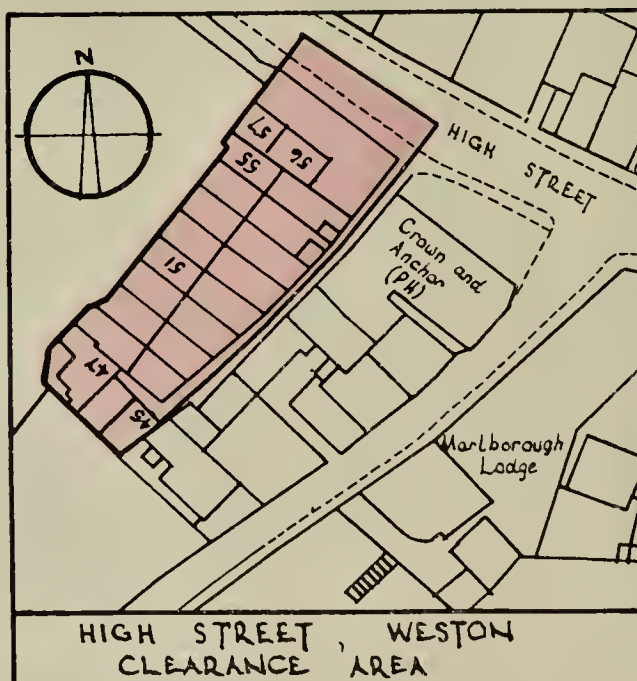
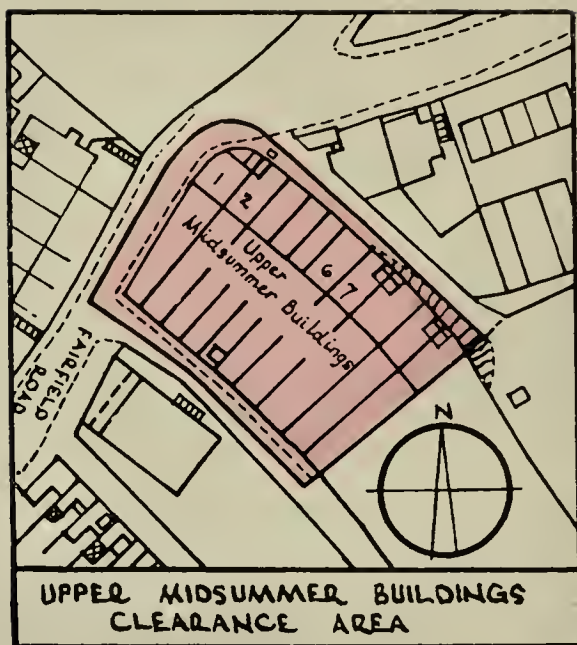




HEDGE MEAD NO 2 CLEARANCE AREA



BALLANCE STREET CLEARANCE AREA



Housing Etc. Acts, 1949-59

Improvement Grants:

There are now two kinds of grant available for modernising older houses—

- (1) The new (1959) Standard Grant under which house owners and certain leaseholders can obtain, as a right, half the cost, up to maximum of £155, of installing five basic improvements—a bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, a water closet, a hot water system, and a food store.
- (2) The existing Discretionary Grant, under which up to half the estimated cost of more extensive improvements may be paid, at the discretion of the local council, subject to a maximum grant of £400. For conversion of houses into flats, the maximum grant will be £400 for each flat so provided.

Inspections and re-inspections	....	....	....	....	218	
						<i>Discretionary Standard</i>
Applications received	....	....	....	....	101	46
Brought forward from 1958	....	....	....	....	1	—
Approved	....	....	....	....	85	25
Approved but not taken up	....	....	....	....	2	—
Withdrawn	....	....	....	....	6	13
Refused	....	....	....	....	5	4
In abeyance	....	....	....	....	3	—
Carried over to 1960	....	....	....	....	3	4

As in previous years the greater proportion of the applications related to improvements in owner/occupied properties; only twenty-two applications were in connection with tenanted houses; thirty additional self-contained units of accommodation were provided as a result of such conversions.

Standard grants appear very attractive in principle, but have proved difficult to apply in certain cases. Every encouragement is given to applicants to take advantage of the grant scheme and your Inspectors again devoted a considerable amount of time in advising applicants at a preliminary stage before plans, specifications and applications were submitted. This approach often resulted in the saving of time and the submission of better planned, more economic and more acceptable schemes.

Advances under Section 43 (Housing Financial Provisions), Act, 1958

The Corporation offers advances on the security of approved properties with fixed interest repayments and investigations and reports into the fitness of properties were made in 221 cases.

Inspections and re-inspections	....	....	....	397
Applications for loans received	....	....	....	229
,, withdrawn	....	....	....	10
,, refused	....	....	....	1
Loans granted	....	....	....	218

During the year fifty-two houses were rendered fit as a result of schedules of work made as a condition of an advance.

Rent Act, 1957

Enquiries dealt with under this Act were as follows—

Properties in clearance areas or subject to formal	
Order (Section 2)	31
Form G or Certificate of Disrepair	10
Rent Increases	7
General Inquiries	15
	<hr/>
TOTAL	63
	<hr/>

Certificates of Disrepair under the above Act:

PART I—APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

(1) Applications for certificates	10
(2) Decisions not to issue certificates	1
(3) Decisions to issue certificates—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	4
(b) in respect of all defects	5
(4) Undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	2
(5) Undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
(6) Certificates issued	8

PART II—APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	6
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	2
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	—
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	4
Inspections and re-inspections in connection with applications for issue and cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	27

OVERCROWDING

Inspections	160
New cases found	30
Cases abated	42
Cases still existing on 31st December, 1959	50

Inspections and Re-Inspections in Connection With Housing:

Acquisition of dwelling houses by Corporation	30
Applications for Council Houses	1,339
Applications for Grants under Housing Acts	218
Applications for loans under Housing Acts	397
Conditions in Corporation houses	108
Housing conditions—Housing Act, 1957 (974 houses)	2,596
Housing conditions—Public Health Act, 1936 (567 houses)	2,067
Permitted number of occupants in dwelling houses	88
Property Enquiries—Information regarding Orders, Notices, etc., in respect of 1,343 premises.	

Works Carried Out, Etc.

Dampness remedied	154
Dustbins provided	28
Food stores provided	3
Lighting and ventilation provided	7
Paving repaired	40
Roofs, gutters, etc., repaired	191
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved	43
Sinks provided or renewed	41
General repairs	296

SECTION II.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Complaints:

The number of complaints received was 1,720, an enormous increase on the 1958 figure (1,170).

In respect of alleged unsound food	....	....	....	15
In respect of public health nuisances or contraventions				410
In respect of alleged nuisances from noise	....	....		6
In respect of rodent infestations	....	....	....	678
In respect of infestation by pests (other than rodents)				611
				<hr/> 1,720

Clean Air:

The use of oil in place of coal was introduced at a number of premises and from the smoke abatement angle, this was a useful trend. The Council have not yet agreed to make a smoke control area in the City, but the activities of other cities in this connection are being watched with interest. A vertical coal-fired boiler gave rise to nuisance and following interviews with the management, steps were taken to improve matters but the position had not reached a fully satisfactory stage at the end of the year. Complaints were received of alleged nuisances from smoke at the Electricity Works and the Gas Works. Both were referred to H.M. Inspector of Alkali Works, etc., who took appropriate action with satisfactory results and I am grateful for his co-operation.

Controlled Tipping:

Only a minimum of controlled tipping took place within the City and no evidence of nuisance was observed.

Caravans:

The Quarry Rock Gardens site at Claverton Down was further extended and is now licenced for the stationing of seventy-seven caravans instead of fifty-two. The high standard which has been a feature of this site since it was first used in 1951 was again maintained. The site at Locksbrook was occupied to its capacity of twelve caravans. Licences were also granted for a caravan on land near the top of Brassknocker Hill, one near The Hollow, and four on the site at Claverton to be used for the Bath and West Show. The latter were for personnel engaged on the show preparations.

Matters relating to housing, food inspection and sampling, food poisoning, infectious diseases, rodent control, etc., are dealt with in other sections of this report.

Flooding:

Serious flooding occurred on the 10th August when numerous premises were affected in the Bear Flat, Newbridge Road and High Street, Weston, areas. A recurrence took place in part of Newbridge Road and the matter received special attention by the City Council and the City Engineer.

Visits by Officers from Overseas:

For a number of years the Department has been invited to receive overseas officers to witness and study our methods of environmental

hygiene administration and during 1959 a Medical Officer from the West Indies, a Doctor from Poland, a Public Health Engineer from Canada and a Sister/Tutor from Sweden each spent two weeks in the Department.

Inspections and Re-Inspections re:

Accumulations of offensive materials	....	....	....	....	56
Common Lodging houses	....	....	....	....	2
Controlled Tipping	....	....	....	....	50
Drainage inspection	....	....	....	....	755
Drain Testing (Smoke—60, Chemical—45, Colour—91)	....	....	....	....	196
Fairgrounds, etc.	....	....	....	....	16
Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	120
Keeping of Animals and Poultry	....	....	....	....	56
Markets	....	....	....	....	72
Nuisances in respect of noise	....	....	....	....	13
Offensive trades	....	....	....	....	9
Pest Control	....	....	....	....	153
Provision of Dustbins	....	....	....	....	71
Provision of Sanitary Accommodation	....	....	....	....	29
Public Conveniences	....	....	....	....	328
Rivers 18, Canal 24, Brooks 27, pollution of	....	....	....	....	69
Rodent Control (including 7,375 by Rodent Operators)	....	....	....	....	7,554
Schools (14), Cinemas (11), and other Public Buildings (5)	....	....	....	....	30
Smoke nuisances (Industrial 75, Domestic 9)	....	....	....	....	84
Swimming Baths	....	....	....	....	6
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Caravans	....	....	....	....	328
Water supplies	....	....	....	....	33
					<hr/> 10,030 <hr/>

Works Completed, Nuisances Abated, Etc.:

Accumulations removed	....	....	....	....	56
Animals and poultry nuisances abated	....	....	....	....	27
Cleansing of dirty premises	....	....	....	....	4
Defective sewers repaired	....	....	....	....	16
Drains repaired	....	....	....	....	64
„ unstopped	....	....	....	....	112
„ reconstructed	....	....	....	....	23
Dustbins provided	....	....	....	....	28
Pests (see Section VI)	....	....	....	....	529
Public Conveniences (see Section VII)	....	....	....	....	—
Smoke nuisance industrial	....	....	....	....	12
„ „ domestic	....	....	....	....	2
Water pollution abated	....	....	....	....	23
Main Water Supply connected to premises	....	....	....	....	2
					<hr/> 898 <hr/>

SECTION III.

INSPECTION AND SAMPLING OF FOOD

(A) Registration and Inspection of Premises:

	<i>Newly Registered</i>	<i>Discon- tinued</i>	<i>Total now registered</i>
Preparation or Manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed pickled or preserved food	1	—	67
Manufacture and sale of ice-cream	—	1	4
Sale of ice-cream	26	—	313
Storage of ice-cream intended for sale	—	—	1

Food Inspection:

Fifteen complaints of alleged unsound food were investigated and the number of inspections and re-inspections of food premises were as follows—

Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52
Butchers shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	120
Canteens and kitchens (including cafes, hotels and restaurants)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	210
Cattle Market	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60
Confectioners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	137
Dairies 20, Pasteurising plant 16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
Examination of foodstuffs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	462
Fishmongers and Poultrcrers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48
Food preparing premises and cooked meat shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	108
Food poisoning investigations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	87
Food Sampling:								
Food and Drugs Act samples	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	178
Ice-cream	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89
Milk for bacteriological examination	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	99
,, biological examination	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Food vehicles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
Fried Fish Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	111
Grocers and Provision Merchants	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	249
Ice-cream (places of manufacture)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Ice-cream, vendors' premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	162
Licensed premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
Meat Depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
Merchandise Marks Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Milk distribution	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51
Provision Market	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	62
Slaughterhouses (Private 853, Bacon Factory 246)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,117
Water Sampling	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74
								<hr/> 3,683 <hr/>

Food Hygiene:

The value of the sustained efforts of your Inspectors in connection with food hygiene was indicated by the considerable reduction in the number of contraventions found in 1959 (363) as compared with 907 in 1958 and 1053 in 1957.

The contraventions were as follows—

Clothing lockers or other suitable facilities not provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Constant hot water supply not provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Cracked, chipped and dirty crockery, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Dirty food vehicles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Drying facilities not available	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Faulty handling or wrapping of food	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
First aid materials not provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44
Hand washing notices not displayed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Inadequate protection of foodstuffs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Intervening ventilated space to sanitary accommodation not provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11

Lighting inadequate	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Nail brushes not provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Personal hygiene	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Receptacles for food not provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Receptacles for refuse not provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
Repair of general defects	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Rooms or apparatus dirty	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
Sinks not provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Smoking whilst handling food	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Soap and towels not provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
Unsatisfactory tables	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Ventilation inadequate	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Wash-basins not provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
							<hr/> 363 <hr/>

Lectures on food hygiene and the use of films, posters and leaflets again took an important place in the propaganda on food hygiene.

Foreign Bodies in Food:

Six cases were investigated, five in respect of milk and one in a biscuit. A milk vendor was prosecuted for supplying a bottle of milk containing a piece of clay.

Food Poisoning:

The sudden illness of twelve local residents found to be affected by *Salmonella* Newport was thought to be due to infected imported brisket of pressed beef purchased at a local shop and examination of the shop staff revealed that four had become infected from handling the product. It was believed that the meat was already infected when imported and similar outbreaks were said to have occurred in various parts of the country. Over 120 faecal specimens were obtained and swabs were also taken of various surfaces and equipment in the two local branch shops affected. In addition samples of the infected meat were examined and found to contain *Salmonella* Newport.

Other foods which came under suspicion during investigations into cases of food poisoning included crab spread, boned Chinese chicken, duck eggs, tinned tomato sauce, tinned stewed steak, cheese, luncheon meat, pork luncheon meat and grapes, but from none of these was any food poisoning organism isolated.

Samples of bone meal and blood, fish and bone meal were also examined but no salmonella organism was isolated.

Merchandise Marks Act:

Observations were kept on various premises to ascertain whether the provisions of the Act were observed but no contravention was detected.

(B) FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

The number of samples submitted was 188 which represented 2.33 per 1,000 of population and in every case the samples were reported as genuine—apart from a few contraventions of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, which are reported upon under a separate heading.

Details of the various samples submitted for analysis are set out in the following table and it may be noted that no less than ninety-six different types of food and drugs were examined:—

[illegible]

The Labelling of Food Order, 1953:

Five contraventions of the above Order were reported.

- Nos. 64 and 82. The labels on two samples of soup seasoning did not bear correct statements as to the order of the ingredients. The matter was taken up with the suppliers who agreed to provide new labels.
- No. 66. The label on a sample of mock caviar was considered irregular, as the main ingredient was not stated thereon. Enquiries revealed that no further stock was available and consequently no further action was taken.
- No. 88. The label on a sample of mixed dried fruit did not comply with the provisions of the Order as the ingredients were not placed in the correct order on the statement printed on the label. The matter was taken up with the wholesale distributors.
- No. 110. The percentages of the various ingredients in a sample of chicken with rice soup did not agree with those printed on the label. The matter was taken up with the manufacturers and their explanation was accepted by the Public Analyst.

(C) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS
MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or Part

	Cattle Exclndg Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs at Bacon Factory Others		Goats	TOTAL
Number killed	1,894	338	424	7,208	9,088	3,974	9	22,935
Number inspected	1,894	338	424	7,208	9,088	3,974	9	22,935
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci								
Whole carcases condemned	—	1	9	14	18	8	—	50
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	568	147	9	801	995	560	—	3,588
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	24.61	43.78	4.25	11.30	11.15	14.29	—	16.39
Tuberculosis only:								
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—	252	56	—	312
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.21	—	—	—	2.80	1.41	—	1.37
Cysticercosis:								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Visits to examine meat **853**

Weight of meat rejected as unfit for human consumption:— 12,958½ lbs.

5 Tons 15 Cwts. 2 Qrs. 22½ Lbs.

BACON FACTORY

Visits to examine meat **264**

Weight of meat rejected as unfit for human consumption:— 16,440¾ lbs.

7 Tons 6 Cwts. 3 Qrs. 4¾ Lbs.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES, MEAT DEPOTS AND SHOPS

Conditions Rendering Carcase Meat and Organs Unfit for Human Consumption

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Abscesses	707	228	13½	10	28¾
Actinomycosis	178	32	—	—	—
Amyloid	—	—	—	3	—
Bone Taint	—	—	—	22	60 (1)
Bruising	71	7	—	40	73
Carcinoma	12	—	—	—	—
C. Bovis	455	40	—	—	—
C. Ovis	—	—	—	1	—
Cirrhosis	245	52	2	½	43
Congestion	20	—	—	—	12½
Cystic	24	6	—	84	2
Distomatosis	2,865	706	—	150	—
Emaciation	—	—	—	50 (1)	—
Erysipelas (Acute)	—	—	—	—	157 (2)
Fatty Change	—	—	—	3	—
Fatty Degeneration	—	—	—	11	—
Fibrosis	26	—	—	—	—
Hydronephrosis	—	—	—	—	¼
Inflammation	38	5½	—	12	426
Injury	60	—	—	46 (1)	65 (1)
Immature	—	—	71 (2)	—	—
Melanosis	8	—	—	—	4½
Moribund	—	—	—	60 (1)	20 (1)
Necrosis (Bact.)	—	—	—	3½	3
Neoplasm	—	—	—	1	—
Nephritis	—	—	1	—	—
Oedema	—	—	—	339 (7)	74½ (1)
Parasitical	144	44	—	1,209½	543
Pericarditis	—	4	50 (1)	—	91 (1)
Peritonitis	—	551 (1)	—	13	25
Pleurisy	27	22	—	5	42
Pneumonia	12	—	1	49	310½
Pneumonia (Acute Septic)	—	—	144 (3)	95 (1)	—
Pyrexia	—	—	117 (3)	147 (3)	60 (1)
Stronglysis	—	—	—	60½	—
Telangiectasis	380	333	—	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS	183	—	—	—	611½
Tumour	—	—	6	—	—
TOTALS:	5,455	2,030½ (1)	405½ (9)	2,415 (14)	2,652½ (8)

Total: 12,958½ lbs. or 5 tons 15 cwts. 2 qrs. 22½ lbs.

The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases where it was found necessary to condemn the whole of the carcase and its organs.

TUBERCULOSIS IN PIGS

Record Of Cases Where It Was Necessary To Condemn The Carcase And Organs Of Pigs (Slaughtered At The Bacon Factory) On Account Of Tuberculosis.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Pigs Killed</i>	<i>No. Wholly Condemned from T.B.</i>	<i>Percentage Condemned</i>
1938	13,472	62	0.46
1939	15,978	106	0.62
1940	22,748	63	0.23
1941	14,794	34	0.16
1942	5,889	26	0.44
1943	Slaughtering suspended from July, 1942 to July, 1949.		
1944			
1945			
1946			
1947			
1948	3,092	10	0.32
1949			
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953	20,759	20	0.09
1954	22,759	21	0.09
1955	19,212	13	0.06
1956	14,451	7	0.04
1957	13,109	9	0.06
1958	10,470	8	0.07
1959	9,088	3	0.03
TOTAL:	239,664	500	0.21%

An analysis of the above will reveal that the percentage of pigs wholly condemned (carcase and organs) on account of tuberculosis was the lowest since 1938, and whereas in 1939 one pig in every 150 was condemned because of tuberculosis, the figure for 1959 was one in 3,000. If this trend is similar throughout the country then it may well be that the eradication of tuberculosis from pigs may be achieved in the foreseeable future.

This would be yet another indication of the progress made in the public health field and one in which all sections concerned might feel justifiably proud, viz., veterinary officers, public health officers, farmers, etc.

Tuberculosis in Cattle:

Here also a significant change has taken place, for in 1938 the number of cows condemned on account of tuberculosis was one in twenty-seven whereas in 1959 of 338 cows slaughtered none was condemned because of tuberculosis.

With regard to cattle (excluding cows) the figures were one in 342 in 1938 and none out of 1894 in 1959.

This splendid progress is probably due in the main to the success of the Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme operated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

RECORD OF INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER DISEASES IN PIGS SLAUGHTERED AND EXAMINED AT LOCAL BACON FACTORY 1938—1958

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 Jan. to July	1949 Oct. to Dec.	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	TOTAL Over period of 14½ years
No. of pigs killed and examined	13,472	15,978	22,748	14,794	5,889	3,092	15,995	17,973	20,506	20,759	22,134	19,212	14,451	13,109	10,470	9,088	239,664
All diseases except Tuberculosis																	
Whole carcasses	75	147	92	17	24	—	29	15	28	35	24	29	22	20	26	18	601
Parts or organs condemned	1,020	2,259	1,250	486	113	42	299	745	813	1,205	1,875	1,433	1,484	1,229	1,292	995	16,470
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	8.6%	15.0%	5.9%	3.4%	2.3%	1.35%	2.0%	4.2%	4.1%	5.97%	8.58%	7.61%	10.42%	9.53%	12.59%	11.15%	7.12%
Tuberculosis only																	
Whole carcass condemned	62	106	63	34	26	10	39	49	30	20	21	13	7	9	8	3	500
Parts or Organs condemned ...	1,639	2,186	2,401	1,413	467	152	909	1,128	905	853	853	921	585	382	340	252	15,386
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with T.B.	12.6%	14.3%	10.8%	9.7%	8.37%	5.2%	5.9%	6.55%	4.56%	4.25%	3.95%	4.86%	4.10%	2.98%	3.32%	2.80%	6.62%

NOTES OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES, ETC.

1942: Only half year as slaughtering was discontinued.

1949: Only three months as slaughtering did not commence until October.

1950: Eleven pigs were dead on arrival at factory and two others were wholly condemned owing to multiple injuries.
1951: 113 pigs admitted to slaughter house after contact with cases of Swine Fever.

Slaughtering discontinued from July, 1942, until October, 1949.

The following tables indicates the number of cattle slaughtered at the local slaughterhouses since 1938 and the number and percentages of those wholly condemned (carcase and organs) on account of tuberculosis:—

Year	Animals Slaughtered and examined		No. Wholly Condemned on account of T.B.		Percentage Condemned	
	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows
1938	1,369	193	4	7	0.29	3.62
1939	1,454	235	6	5	0.41	2.12
1940	2,596	1,124	13	24	0.50	2.13
1941	2,651	2,909	6	62	0.22	2.13
1942	657	817	3	22	0.46	2.69
1943	Slaughtering of beasts discontinued until July, 1954.					
1944						
1945						
1946						
1947						
1948						
1949						
1950						
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954	1,796	638	5	7	0.28	1.09
1955	2,253	1,225	3	11	0.13	0.89
1956	2,656	460	—	3	—	0.65
1957	2,756	357	6	5	0.21	1.40
1958	2,612	417	1	1	0.03	0.23
1959	1,894	338	—	—	—	0.0
TOTALS:	22,694	8,713	47	147	0.20	1.68

Cysticercus Bovis:

Careful examination was made of all cattle slaughtered for human consumption to detect the presence of this parasite and twenty-eight animals were found to be affected. The location of cysts found were as follows:—

- Heart, 14
- Masseter muscle, 13.
- Heart and masseter muscle, 1.

In only one case was the cyst viable (in the masseter muscle). The number of cases detected since examinations were commenced in 1954 are as follows:—

Year	Animals Examined			Animals in which C. Bovis was detected			%
	Cattle (excl. cows)	Cows	Total	Cattle (excl. cows)	Cows	Total	
1954	1,796	638	2,434	2	0	2	0.082
1955	2,253	1,225	3,478	5	0	5	0.14
1956	2,656	460	3,116	5	0	5	0.16
1957	2,756	357	3,113	18	2	20	0.64
1958	2,612	417	3,029	29	6	35	1.15
1959	1,894	338	2,232	28	0	28	1.25
TOTALS:	13,967	3,435	17,402	87	8	95	0.55

Cysts were, therefore, detected in 0.55% of the animals examined.

Slaughtering:

Slaughtering was discontinued at Millbrook Place on 11th April, 1959 and no animals were slaughtered at the Weymouth Street Slaughterhouse.

In addition to the bacon factory, the two slaughterhouses at Back Street and Old Orchard were in use throughout the year. In view of the proposed future development of the Corn Street Area the licence in respect of the slaughterhouse in Back Street was renewed for a comparatively short term.

Slaughtermen:

The number of slaughtermen licenced by the Corporation was twenty-five.

BACON FACTORY

	<i>Baconers</i>	<i>Porkers</i>	<i>Boars</i>	<i>Sows</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of pigs killed	7,588	313	20	1,167	9,088

Conditions Rendering Carcase Meat and Organs Unfit for Human Consumption

DISEASE:	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	
Abnormal Odour associated with disease	165	(1)
Abscesses	399	
Arthritis	9	
Bone Taint	483	(1)
Bruising	385	
Carcinoma	134	(1)
Cirrhosis	108	
Contaminated by tankwater, etc.,	235	
Cystic	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Decomposition	196 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Distomatosis	4	
Emaciation, pathological	255	(1)
Erysipelas (Swine)	82	
Fracture and Bruising	47	
Hydronephrosis	6	
Induration of Udder	4	
Inflammation	3,747	
Mastitis	32	
Metaplasia	4	
Milk Spots	505	
Moribund	1,260	(5)
Necrosis	50	
Nephritis	64	
Oedema	42	
Parasitical	469	
Pericarditis	66	
Peritonitis	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pneumonia	310 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pneumonia (Acute Septic)	41	(1)
Pneumonia (Gangreneous)	146	(1)
Pyaemia	231	(2)
Pyrexia	482	(3)
Septic Metritis	374	(1)
Swine Fever	195	(1)
TUBERCULOSIS	4,942 $\frac{1}{2}$	
TUBERCULOSIS, generalised	662	(3)
Tumours	6	
	<hr/>	
	16,440 $\frac{3}{4}$	(21)
	<hr/>	

Total 7 tons 6 Cwts. 3 Qrs. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ Lbs.

The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases where it was found necessary to condemn the whole of the carcase and its organs.

Foodstuffs Condemned in Tins, Packets, Etc.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Tins or Pkts.</i>	<i>Wt. in Lbs.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Tins or Pkts.</i>	<i>Wt. in Lbs.</i>
Almonds	1	4	Sardines	26	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Anchovy Sauce	8	3	Shrimps	2	4
Artichokes	8	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Silds	5	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Asparagus Tips	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Tuna	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Baked Beans	29	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fruit—		
Baby Food	7	2	Apricot Pulp	10	37
Beans	42	42	Apricots	121	245 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bread	5	5	Blackberries	1	1
Beans in Tomato	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Blackcurrants	1	7
Beetroot	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cherries	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beetroot in Vinegar	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	Fruit Cocktail	14	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Broad Beans	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fruit Salad	20	32 $\frac{1}{4}$
Butter Beans	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gooseberries	6	9
Carrots	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Grapes	2	1
Crab Paste	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	Greengages	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Celery	1	2	Grapefruit	35	55
Cheese	64	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	Grapefruit Juice	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chutncy	3	2	Guaves	6	2
Coffee	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	Mixed Fruits	7	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dried Mixed Fruit	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oranges	57	43 $\frac{1}{4}$
French Mustard	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Orange Juice	20	20
Fruit Jellies	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Peaches	193	313 $\frac{1}{2}$
Green Beans	1	1	Peach Pulp	12	77
Lemonade Powder	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	Pears	62	156 $\frac{3}{4}$
Meat Paste	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	Pineapple	195	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mixed Vegetables	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pineapple Juice	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Olive Oil	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	Plums	3	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
Olives	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Prunes	36	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ovaltine Rusks	2	1	Raspberries	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Peas	415	407 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rhubarb	4	5
Piccaililli	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Strawberries	6	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pickled Walnuts	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	Vegetable Juice	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pickles	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	Jam—		
Puff Pastry	1	1	Apricot	24	31
Red Cabbage	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Marmalade	10	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Relish	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	Pineapple	1	2
Sandwich Spread	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Raspberry	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salad Cream	2	1	Strawberry	11	15
Sauce	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Meat—		
Spaghetti	5	3	Beef Loaf	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Stuffed Olives	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Beef Sausages	23	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sweet Corn	13	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Beef Steak	1	1
Tapioca	1	1	Brisket	2	8
Tomatoes	375	322	Calves Feet	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Tomato Juice	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Calves Tongue	1	6
Tomato Ketchup	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chicken Cutlettes	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cereals—			Chicken Fillets	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Creamed Rice	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chopped Ham	4	2
Macaroni	3	3	Chopped Pork	14	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice Pudding	16	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Corned Beef	166	527
Fish—			Corned Mutton	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cockles	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	Frankfurter Sausages	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crab	2	1	Ham	30	115
Crab Meat	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ham and Pork Meat	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Craw Fish	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Hamburgers	23	6
Fish Roe	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	Jellied Veal	14	84
Herrings	18	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lambs Tongues	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kippers	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	Liver	5	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lobsters	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	Luncheon Meat	39	42 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pilchards	62	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Luncheon Sausage	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Prawns	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	Luncheon Tongue	2	1
Salmon	52	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Meat Pics	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salmon Cutlettes	119	29	Minced Beef Loaf	71	69 $\frac{1}{4}$

Foodstuffs Condemned in Tins, Packets, Etc., contd.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Tins or Pkts.</i>	<i>Wt. in Lbs.</i>
Ox Tongues	18	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Polonies	19	5
Pork and Veal	1	1
Pork Luncheon Meat	87	60 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pork Pies	19	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pork Rolls	2	1
Pork Sausages	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roast Pork	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sauerkraut Sausages	26	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sheep Livers	9	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sow Meat	16	64
Steak Casseroles	48	47
Steak and Kidney Pies	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stewed Mutton	1	1
Stewed Steak	98	89 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tongue	15	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Veal and Ham Pies	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Milk—		
Condensed	7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cream	52	35
Evaporated	144	188
Milk	7	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Skimmed	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Unsweetened Condensed	1	1
Soup—		
Beef Broth	1	1
Chicken	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consomme	1	1
Cream of Celery	6	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cream of Tomato	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Green Pea	1	1
Irish Stew	2	2
Kidney	3	2
Meat	1	1
Mulligatawny	17	17
Mushroom	43	39 $\frac{1}{4}$
Onion	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oxtail	19	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scotch Broth	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Spinach	1	1
Turtle	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Vegetable	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

Total Weight 4,377 lbs.

= 1 Ton, 19 Cwts. 0 Qrs. 9 Lbs.

Other Foodstuffs Condemned:

Bacon	55
Bath Chaps	2
Beef	175 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef Sausages	679 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brawn	24
Cheese	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chicken	113 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chicken Cutlettes	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cooked Shoulder	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dessicated Coconut	38
Ham	119
Ham and Tongue	97
Ham and Tongue Roll	159
Herrings	112
Ice-Cream	27

<i>Description</i>	<i>Tins or Pkts.</i>	<i>Wt. in Lbs.</i>
Jellied Veal	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Liver Sausage	11
Luncheon Sausage	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pigs Livers	5
Pork Meat	172 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pork Pies	73 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pork Roll	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pork Sausages	550 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prawns	8
Pressed Beef	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sauerkraut	2
Sausage Meat	11
Savoury Roll	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Veal and Ham Pie	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Animal Feeding:

Beef	43
Celery	6
Frozen Rabbits	30
Haddock	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kipper Fillets	1
Leeks	4
Savoy	62
Sprouts	70

Meat Condemned at Retailers' Premises and used for processing into inedible by-products—

Bacon	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brawn	15
Cod Fillets	56
Corned Beef	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ham	25
Ham and Tongue	56
Irish Pork Sausages	233
Loin Fat	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Luncheon Sausages	3
Pork Pies	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausages	2
Savoury Roll	3
Skinless Pork Sausages	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sow Meat	56

Total Weights of Food Condemned:

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat at Bacon Factory	7	6	3	4 ³ / ₄
Meat at Private Slaughterhouses	5	15	2	22 ¹ / ₂
Meat at Retail Premises	—	4	1	2 ³ / ₄
Foods in Tins, Packets, etc.,	1	19	0	9
Other Foods	1	5	1	24 ¹ / ₂
	16	11	1	7 ¹ / ₂

Disposal of Condemned Food:

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Destruction	3	2	2	13
Processing into Inedible by-products	13	6	3	2
Animal Feeding	—	1	3	20 ¹ / ₂
	16	11	1	7 ¹ / ₂

(D) MILK AND DAIRIES**Registration:**

Registered dairies 9. Registered distributors 99.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949:

One hundred and ninety-nine licences were granted:—

	<i>Dealers</i>	<i>Supplementary</i>	<i>Pasteurising Plant</i>
Tuberculin Tested	41	17	—
Pasteurised	63	13	1
Sterilised	57	7	—

Examination of Designated Milk:

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Samples obtained</i>	<i>Failed Meth. Blue Test</i>	<i>Failed Phosphatase Test</i>	<i>Failed Turbidity Test</i>
Tuberculin Tested	61	2	*	*
T.T. (Channel Island)	21	3	—	*
T.T. Pasteurised	14	—	—	*
T.T. (Past.) Channel Island	10	—	—	*
Pasteurised	27	—	—	*
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	4	—	—	*
Sterilised	—	*	*	—
Total	137	5	—	—

*Tests not applicable.

Fifteen of the above samples (seven pasteurised, one pasteurised Channel Island, three T.T. (Pasteurised), and four T.T. (Pasteurised C.I.)) were not submitted to the methylene blue test as the shade temperature on the day of sampling exceeded 65°F.

(E) ICE-CREAM

Selective sampling was continued and eighty-nine samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. The results were as follows:—

Provisional Grade 1	....	53 or 59.55%	} Satisfactory 67.41%
2	....	7 or 7.86%	
3	....	19 or 21.35%	} Unsatisfactory 32.59%
4	....	10 or 11.24%	

The percentage of samples graded three and four was much higher than in previous years and is mainly accounted for by the fact that several samples taken at three cafes—all receiving their supplies from the same source—were graded three or four.

The position was carefully considered by the Director of the Laboratory and myself and certain arrangements were made for purpose of investigation.

(F) WATER SAMPLING

Of the ninety-three samples of water submitted for examination ninety-one samples were for Bacteriological Analysis and two samples for Chemical Analysis. Fourteen were reported as unsatisfactory.

<i>Source of Supply</i>	<i>Number obtained</i>	<i>Number unsatisfactory</i>
Direct from City mains	6	—
Mineral Springs	82	12
Other Springs	4	2
Miscellaneous (seepages)	1	—
	<hr/> 93	<hr/> 14
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Mains supply of water was laid on to two houses which hitherto were supplied with water from a field reservoir which was polluted.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE— MANOR HOSPITAL

The number of samples submitted to the above Laboratory totalled 334 and again I have pleasure in recording my sincere thanks to Dr. P. Mann (Director) and his staff for their excellent co-operation and ready advice during the year.

Bacteriological Examination:

Milk	137
Ice-Cream	89
Water	91—317

Suspected Food Poisoning:

Black Grapes	1
Blood, Fish and Bone Compound	1
Bone Meal	1
Brawn	1
Cheese	1
Chinese Boned Chicken	1
Concentrated Tomato Sauce	1
Cooked Shoulder	1
Crab Spread	1
Duck Eggs	1
Ham	1
Ham and Tongue	1
Steaklets	1
Vomit and Luncheon Meat	1— 14

Miscellaneous:

Iliac Gland of Pig	....	....	....	1
Natural Eggshells, Chocolate Filled	....	....	....	1
Internal Organs of a Pig	....	....	....	1— 3
TOTAL:				<u>334</u>

PUBLIC ANALYST—BRISTOL

The number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst totalled 197, viz:—

Food and Drugs Act, 1955	....	....	....	188
Water for Chemical examination	....	....	....	2
Miscellaneous—White Steeping tablets	....	....	....	1
Green cooking tablets	....	....	....	1
Pork Pie	....	....	....	1
Flour and uncooked pastry	....	....	....	1
Milk containing foreign matter	....	....	....	3
TOTAL:				<u>197</u>

SECTION IV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits of enquiry in connection with infectious and other diseases number 120, and disinfection was carried out at 102 premises, viz:—

Cancer	....	....	9
Dermatitis	....	....	3
Enteritis	....	....	1
Erysipelas	....	....	1
Gangrene	....	....	1
Measles	....	....	1
Meningitis	....	....	2
Miscellaneous	....	....	16
Poliomyelitis	....	....	1
Scabies	....	....	1
Scarlet Fever	....	....	38
Tuberculosis	....	....	25
Typhoid	....	....	1
V.D.	....	....	2
			<u>102</u>

Disinfection of bedding, etc., was carried out on twenty occasions by steam and thirty by Formalin (Spray) and on sixty-two occasions by Formalin (Vapour). The following is a list of articles disinfected:—

		<i>Formalin</i>		
	<i>Steam</i>	<i>Spray</i>	<i>Vapour</i>	
Blankets	.... 29	4	1	
Clothing	.... 5	—	12	
Mattresses	.... 13	6	1	
Pillows	.... 13	6	5	
Sheets	.... —	—	10	
Other Articles	.... 39	189	74	
		<u>99</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>103</u>

151 Library Books were disinfected.

Destruction of bedding was carried out on fifteen occasions. The following is a list of articles destroyed:—

Blankets	....	....	....	15
Clothing	....	....	....	18
Mattresses	....	....	....	11
Miscellaneous articles	....	....	....	25
Pillows	....	....	....	3
Sheets	....	....	....	6
				<hr/>
				78
				<hr/>

Ten persons were cleansed and their clothing treated at the Manor Hospital Cleansing Centre.

Disinfection of fifteen premises was carried out in connection with dirty conditions of the rooms.

SECTION V.

FACTORIES, SHOPS, OFFICES, ETC.

Factories Act, 1937 to 1959 (Part I):

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:—

		<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>
Factories without Mechanical Power	....	240	22	—
Factories with Mechanical Power	....	529	291	6
Others	....	19	25	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		788	338	6

		<i>Defects</i>		<i>Referred</i>	
		<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>to H.M. Insp.</i>	<i>by H.M. Insp.</i>
Want of Cleanliness	....	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding	....	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	....	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	....	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient	....	4	4	—	3
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	....	21	23	1	10
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	....	1	—	—	1
Other Offences	....	—	—	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS:		29	30	1	14

Outworkers:

Nineteen outworkers were notified. The premises in which the work was carried on were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Shops Act, 1950:

Inspections and re-inspections	849
Contraventions dealt with—	
Forms and notices	7
Hours of Closing	7
Inadequate temperature	2
Inadequate lighting (artificial)	1
Sanitary accommodation	8
Washing facilities	3
Hours of employment adjusted	—
Cleansing of rooms	8

Offices:

Thirty offices were inspected but in no case was any contravention observed.

Bakehouses:

There were twenty-three bakehouses in use (including one basement bakehouse) to which a total of 105 visits were made.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951:

Three premises were registered as required by the Act and to which a total of six visits were made.

Pet Animals Act, 1951:

Under this Act no person is permitted to keep a Pet Shop, except under a licence granted by the Local Authority.

Six licences were issued and with one exception the businesses were conducted satisfactorily. In the other case, the City Council renewed the licence subject to certain conditions being complied with. A breach of these conditions was subsequently reported and the proprietors of the shop were prosecuted and fined.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952:

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of certain heating appliances without an effective fireguard. The importance of this legislation was emphasised in my annual report for 1958.

During the past year the following contraventions were detected and appropriate action taken:—

	<i>Without guards</i>	<i>With unsatisfactory guards</i>
Electric fires	—	7
Gas Fires	—	1
Oil Heaters	—	—

SECTION VI.

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

The following is a statement of the work carried out during the year in connection with rodent control (excluding sewer treatments).

	TYPE OF PREMISES				
	<i>L.A.</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of First complaints received:					
Rats	2	55	154	9	220
Mice	5	51	211	5	272
Rats and Mice	—	8	12	2	22
Total	7	114	377	16	514
No. of premises found to be infested:					
On notification by Occupier:					
Rats	2	45	114	6	167
Mice	5	51	208	5	269
Rats and Mice	—	8	11	2	21
On Inspection:					
Rats	9	5 Ag. 28	49	17	103
Mice	22	13	166	—	201
Rats and Mice	1	3	10	1	15
Total	39	148	558	31	776
No. of properties treated by Corporation	39	1 Ag. 137	550	31	757
No. of properties treated by Occupier	—	4 Ag. 11	8	—	19
No. of first inspections	111	18 Ag.	2,374	188	3,195
No. of re-inspections, visits for treatment, etc.	968	522 920	1,765	622	4,275
Total visits	1,079	1,442	4,139	810	7,470
No. of baits laid:					
Prebait:	Bread	Mash, 11	Rusk, 41	Oatmeal, 8	60
Poison baits: Warfarin	—	—	—	—	8,222
Arsenious Oxide	—	—	—	—	—
Zinc Phosphide	—	—	—	—	—
Others (Specify)	—	—	Cymag	Gas	6 ozs.
No. of traps set	—	—	—	—	—
No. of bodies recovered:					
Rats	—	—	—	—	108
Mice	—	—	—	—	231
Notices Served:					
Section 4 (1) Informal:	—	—	—	—	—
Statutory	—	—	—	—	—
No. of drain tests carried out	—	—	—	—	56
No. of "block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	41
No. of serious infestations by M.M.*	—	1	—	—	1
No. of major infestations by R.N.*	—	—	—	—	—
No. of re-inspections	712	5 Ag. 372	204	372	1,690
No. of re-infestations	21	1 Ag. 51	79	37	188
No. of test-baiting	22	52	160	28	262

*These figures are included in the number of infested premises above.

M.M.—*Mus musculus* or house mouse.

Ag.—Agricultural.

R.N.—*Rattus Norvegicus* or common rat.

Maintenance Treatment of Sewers:

The use of Warfarin as poison baits in sewers proved so successful in 1957 and 1958 that it was again used in 1959 with equal success. The results of the 1959 treatments were as follows:—

Treatment—April and May, 1959:

No. of manholes treated 135			
		<i>Baits Taken</i>	<i>Baits Not Taken</i>
1st Inspection	....	19	116
2nd „	....	6	13
3rd „	....	—	6

Treatment—October and November, 1959:

No. of manholes treated 159			
		<i>Baits Taken</i>	<i>Baits Not Taken</i>
1st Inspection	....	25	134
2nd „	....	13	25
3rd „	....	5	15
4th „	....	—	7

Other Pests:

The number of infestation by pests other than rodents dealt with totalled 499:—

Ants	....	3
Bees	....	2
Beetles	....	22
Bugs	....	29
Cockroaches	....	45
Crickets	....	3
Fleas	....	28
Flies	....	61
Insects (unspecified)	....	6
Lice	....	12
Maggots	....	1
Mites	....	1
Moths	....	3
Silverfish	....	1
Steam Flies	....	4
Wasps	....	277
Woodlice	....	1

Local authorities are not responsible for dealing with wasps but in common with many other local authorities assistance was given. The number of wasps nests dealt with was an enormous increase on the number dealt with in previous years probably due to the exceptionally dry summer.

SECTION VII.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Weston (High Street):

A public inquiry was held at Guildhall on 24th November, 1959, by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to hear objections lodged against the Corporation's proposals to erect a new public convenience on a site near the new shopping centre. At 31.12.59 the Minister's decision was not to hand.

Larkhall:

The new convenience was nearing completion at the end of the year.

Park Lane:

The Health Committee agreed to erect a new convenience on a site on the east side of Park Lane and forming a part of Victoria Park. This would provide facilities for children and parents using the children's recreation ground and also persons visiting the Botanical Gardens.

Walcot Street:

The erection of the new convenience near the Cattle Market in Walcot Street was agreed but details of the final scheme were deferred until the roadway had been set back to the new line in that part of Walcot Street.

Victoria Park:

The Parks Committee agreed with the suggestion of the Health Committee that a new convenience should be erected near the Sports Pavilion and eventually the site agreed upon was on a piece of land immediately inside the entrance to the park from Queens Parade.

General:

It is hoped that a start will be made on the new conveniences in Park Lane, Walcot Street and Victoria Park during the summer of 1960.

Water Consumption:

Total quantity used—1959 = 3,432,000 gals.
—1958 = 2,654,000 gals.

Damage, etc.:

Doors, locks, pans, seats, etc., stolen or damaged	132
Water pipes damaged or burst	64
Flushing cisterns repaired	95
Drains choked	19
Miscellaneous repairs	151
	<hr/>
	461
	<hr/>

Baths, Washes and Cloakrooms (Terrace Walk):

	<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>	
	1959	1958	1959	1958
Baths	5,616	5,759	2,234	2,588
Washes	12,544	11,905	5,735	6,538
Cloakrooms	1,504	1,666	1,053	613

SECTION VIII

NOTICES SERVED

Section I—Housing

						<i>Total</i>
Housing Act, 1957—Section	9	(Repairs)	....	....	....	2
	16	(Demolition or Closure)	....	....	....	79
	18	(Closure of part of building)	....	....	....	12
	170	(Ownership, etc.)	....	....	....	248
Rent Act, 1957	....	....	....	....	....	22

Section II—Sanitation:

						<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>
Public Health Act, 1936—Section	93 (Nuisances, etc.)					108	19
”	”	”	”	39	....	63	9
”	”	”	”	44	....	—	—
”	”	”	”	45	....	19	2
”	”	”	”	56	....	2	—
”	”	”	”	75	....	3	4
”	”	”	”	277	....	—	4
”	”	”	”	287	....	—	1
Bath Corporation Act, 1925	”	147	....	....	....	—	10

Section III—Food:

Food and Drugs Act, 1955	....	....	10
Ice-cream Regulations	....	....	—
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	....	....	—
Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924–52	....	....	—
Merchandise Marks Act	....	....	—

Section IV—Infectious Disease:

Section V—Factories, Shops and Offices:

Factories Act, 1937	....	....	....	6
Shops Act, 1950	....	....	....	9

Section VI—Rodent and Pest Control, Etc.:

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	—
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952	2

PROSECUTIONS 1959

Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

A milk vendor was fined £35 for selling a bottle of milk containing a foreign body. (In 1958 the same vendor was fined £10 for a similar offence.)

Pet Animals Act, 1951:

The proprietors of a pet animals shop were summoned for contravening a condition of a licence that the basement portion of the premises would not be used for the keeping of livestock. Defendants were fined £10.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 72.

The owner of a house was fined £1 for failing to provide dustbins.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

B. A. ASTLEY WESTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1959

CITY OF BATH EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mr. Alderman Major G. D. Lock, M.B.E., M.C.

Deputy Chairman: Mrs. Councillor E. M. Williams

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor E. W. A. Mortimer)

Aldermen: W. H. Gallop, L. N. Punter and W. H. Rossiter

Councillors:—S. D. Chappell, Mrs. K. M. Coates, C. E. S. Dodd, R. F. Emmerson, E. W. Evans, C. E. Fellows, M. L. Giles, K. J. Gray, Mrs. A. E. M. Hanna, R. G. H. Hiscocks, E. Paul, R. H. Purdie, A. L. Ricketts, Lt. Col. A. J. K. Todd.

Co-opted Members:

The Rev. J. C. Armes, Dr. A. H. Ashcroft, Mrs. A. B. Curtis, Mr. R. O. H. Dann, The Rev. J. J. Kelly, Mr. A. G. C. King, Miss E. R. Nunn, The Rev. J. M. Richardson, Mr. A. B. Sackett, Miss M. E. Slade.

Special Services Sub-Committee:

Chairman: Mr. A. G. C. King

Councillors:—S. D. Chappell, Mrs. K. M. Coates, Mrs. A. B. Curtis, Mrs. A. E. M. Hanna, Miss M. E. Slade, Lt. Col. A. J. K. Todd

Advisory—Non Members of the Education Committee:

Miss E. B. Hall, Mrs. E. M. Ridley, Mrs. J. Wesley Whimster.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE, 1959

MEDICAL

Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health:

*B. A. Astley Weston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

*N. Newman, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers:

*Helen M. H. Mack, M.B., Ch.B.

*Ethel M. Wallis, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

Child Guidance :

A. Guirdham, M.A., D.M., B.Ch., D.P.M.
 K. Reeves, M.D. (Vienna).
 Miss M. Phillips, Psychiatric Social Worker (part-time).

Educational Psychologist :

Mr. J. R. Green, B.A. Hons.

Speech Therapist :

Miss G. A. Jansson, L.C.S.T. (retired 31.7.59)

Dental :

G. G. Davis, L.D.S. (Principal School Dental Officer)
 Miss F. L. Franks, L.D.S. (School Dental Officer) (until 31.3.59)
 Miss E. R. Shinkwin, B.D.S. (School Dental Officer)
 (from 14.6.59)

School Nurses (Full-Time) :

Mrs. D. Hales, S.R.N.
 Mrs. E. M. Milsom, S.R.N.
 Miss M. J. Rafferty, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Part-Time—All Health Visitors

Dental Attendants :

Mrs. E. Dauncey
 Mrs. L. D. A. Mahoney

Clerical Staff :

Mr. D. C. Clark
 Miss L. Huggins (Senior Assistant Clerk)
 Mrs. G. V. Nuttall
 Mrs. M. J. Tanner (until 31.3.59)
 Miss M. B. Wilmington
 Miss S. Walter (from 13.4.59)

*Whole-time Medical Officers of the City Council, but part-time only
 for the Education Committee.

BATH LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1959

SCHOOL POPULATION, January, 1960	....	....	11,928
Secondary Grammar	....	....	1,350
Secondary Technical	....	....	556
Secondary Modern and Art	....	....	2,934
St. John's R.C. (un-reorganised)	....	....	517
Primary Junior	....	....	2,387
Primary Infants	....	....	1,884
Primary Junior and Infants	....	....	2,174
Day Special	....	....	126
Total			<u>11,928</u>

LIST OF SCHOOLS IN BATH **DECEMBER, 1959**

	Number on Roll				Canteen	Medical
	Infants		Junior		C—Central O—Own G—Group	Room —M
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys		
Primary (Infants only)						
Christ Church (Miss K. D. Williams)	46	41	—	—	C	—
East Twerton (Miss E. L. W. Hunt)	107	94	—	—	G	—
Fosseway (Miss M. Skidmore)	77	125	—	—	O	M
Lyncombe (Miss P. M. Hine)	42	46	—	—	C	—
Moorlands (Miss E. Wilkinson)	108	91	—	—	O	M
Parkside (Miss G. I. Peacock)	88	101	—	—	O	M
Southdown (Mrs. G. E. Jackson)	155	144	—	—	O	—
St. Saviour's (Mrs. J. G. Cullum)	46	48	—	—	O	—
Walcot (Miss G. M. Godley)	77	70	—	—	C	—
Wansdyke (Miss D. E. Dunster)	35	42	—	—	O	M
Weston St. John's Inf's. (Miss M. E. Sparks)	73	80	—	—	G	—
Primary (Junior Only)						
Fosseway (Mr. E. G. Jerrome, B.Sc. Econ.)	—	—	197	205	O	M
Harley St. Girls (Miss G. M. Meek)	—	—	150	—	C	—
Moorlands (Mr. V. Smith)	—	—	126	119	O	M
Newbridge (Miss D. Alderwick)	—	—	140	168	O	M
St. Marks (Mr. R. A. S. Fenton)	—	—	115	101	C	—
St. Saviours (Mr. H. Allen)	—	—	105	165	O	—
South Twerton (Mr. R. J. Marks)	—	—	246	261	O	M
Southdown (Mr. R. F. Sanders)	—	—	135	154	O	M
Primary (Infants and Juniors)						
Bathwick (Mr. L. H. Pursey)	48	23	65	86	O	—
St. Luke's (Mr. H. W. G. Smart)	94	95	135	129	O	M
St. Mary's (Miss K. L. Davis)	38	45	65	80	C	—
St. Stephen's (Mr. R. R. Broackes)	33	41	45	86	C	M
Twerton C. of E. (Miss M. E. Slade)	65	77	146	136	O	M
Widcombe (Mr. F. J. Baxter)	39	44	115	107	O	—
Weston C. of E. (Mr. D. Pike)	47	63	110	117	O	M
Un-reorganised						
St. John's R.C. (Mr. J. H. Gilchrist, B.A.)	44	64	93	86	G	M
			Senior			
			Girls	Boys		
Un-reorganised						
St. John's R.C. Senior Department (continued)			123	107	G	M
Secondary Modern						
Oldfield Boys' (Mr. D. D. Evans, B.A. Hon.)			—	628	O	—
Oldfield Girls' (Miss F. M. Blanchard)			549	—	O	—
Diocesan Girls' (Miss A. D. Cadwallader)			267	—	C	M
West Hill Boys' (Mr. R. O. Dann)			—	805	O	M
West Twerton Girls' (Miss M. A. Wray, B.A.)			660	—	O	M
Secondary Grammar						
City of Bath Boys' (Mr. L. Scott, M.A.)			—	621	O	M
City of Bath Girls' (Miss W. M. Cook, B.Sc.)			729	—	O	M
Other Secondary						
Art Secondary (Mr. T. R. Hall, B.A.)			70	81	C	—
Technical Secondary (Mr. T. J. Nicholas, M.A., B.Sc.)			—	556	C	—
Day Special School for Educationally Sub-Normal Children						
			Junior & Senior			
			Girls	Boys		
"Penn Hill" (Mrs. J. Hughes)			48	78	O	M

MEDICAL INSPECTION

During 1959 the following examinations were made in schools:—

(a) **Routine—**

Entrants	....	....	....	....	897
Second age group	....	....	....	....	1,103
Third age group	....	....	....	....	1,013
					<hr/>
				Total	3,013
Other periodic inspections	....	....	....	....	530
					<hr/>
				Grand Total	3,543
					<hr/>

(b) **Other Inspections—**

Specials	....	....	....	....	469
Re-inspections	....	....	....	....	1,446
					<hr/>
				Total	1,915
					<hr/>

Among the Special Inspections are included:—

Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	2
Certification of Fitness for part-time employment	....	....	....	....	280
Home Office "Boarding Out" exams.	....	....	....	....	40
Certification as "Handicapped" Pupils	....	....	....	....	64
Prior to admission or return to Residential Schools	....	....	....	....	81

As with the past few years the routine examination rate of thirty per cent of all children on the school register has been maintained, as has the aggregate total of 5,458 inspections, notwithstanding the employment of school medical officers in the intensive poliomyelitis vaccination campaign.

The endeavour continues to extend bi-monthly visits to schools by school medical officers in view of the appreciation expressed by school medical officers and head teachers of the schools in which this arrangement is already established. Both sides now feel that the doctor "belongs" to the school and will be available for consultation to teachers and parents at definite times.

As requested in Ministry of Education Administrative Memorandum No. 342 of 31.10.49 the following are the addresses of the principal school clinics. Particulars relating to the clinic sessions held are to be found on page 36 of the main report.

Blue Coat House, Sawclose, Bath.

Moorlands Infants' School, Moorfield Road, Bath.

Fosseway Infants' School, Frome Road, Bath.

St. Luke's School, Frome Road, Bath.

City of Bath Boys' School, Beechen Cliff, Bath.

Southdown Junior School, Mount Road, Bath.

Westhill S.M. Boys' School, Rush Hill, Bath.

West Twerton S.M. Girls' School, Lymore Avenue, Bath.

Oldfield S.M. Boys' School, Wells Road, Bath.

CONTINUITY OF MEDICAL RECORDS

The system of writing for individual pupils records who have entered Bath schools from other Authorities continues as before, and the co-operation of most Authorities is excellent. During the year 531 requests for records were made, 486 cards were received from other Authorities and 424 medical records were posted to other Authorities.

FINDINGS AND TREATMENT

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections	
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total		T	O
		T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O		
4	Skin	2	11	10	33	24	13	36	57	3	1
5	Eyes (a) Vision	18	63	68	27	127	72	213	162	31	5
	(b) Squint	6	3	3	1	7	1	16	5	2	—
	(c) Other	2	2	1	—	7	2	10	4	—	—
6	Ears (a) Hearing	1	29	1	11	2	33	4	73	11	16
	(b) Otitis Media	2	23	1	5	1	18	4	46	1	1
	(c) Other	—	3	2	3	—	5	2	11	1	2
7	Nose and Throat	2	107	1	12	3	52	6	171	9	16
8	Speech	9	41	—	5	8	21	17	67	25	8
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	32	—	1	—	8	—	41	—	1
10	Heart	7	10	1	7	4	16	12	33	5	4
11	Lungs	1	24	1	8	—	21	2	53	1	4
12	Developmental—										
	(a) Hernia	2	8	—	2	2	5	4	15	2	—
	(b) Other	2	12	2	2	3	31	7	45	2	3
13	Orthopaedic—										
	(a) Posture	2	13	17	40	17	67	36	120	13	17
	(b) Feet	1	36	2	25	11	42	14	103	11	11
	(c) Other	4	40	7	26	13	41	24	107	10	5
14	Nervous System—										
	(a) Epilepsy	—	10	—	2	1	3	1	15	—	1
	(b) Other	—	3	—	4	—	4	—	11	—	3
15	Psychological—										
	(a) Development	—	7	—	3	2	6	2	16	6	4
	(b) Stability	1	24	1	16	6	43	8	83	21	30
16	Abdomen	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	—
17	Other	1	8	2	38	—	89	3	135	2	50
	N.B. T—Requiring Treatment O—Requiring Observation										

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (Including Nursery and Special Schools)

<i>Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)</i>	<i>No. of Pupils Inspected</i>	<i>Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected</i>			
		<i>Satisfactory</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>% of Col. 2</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>% of Col. 2</i>
1955 and later	188	188	100%	—	0.0%
1954	608	608	100%	—	0.0%
1953	139	139	100%	—	0.0%
1952	34	34	100%	—	0.0%
1951	28	28	100%	—	0.0%
1950	17	17	100%	—	0.0%
1949	303	301	99.34%	2	0.66%
1948	794	792	99.74%	2	0.25%
1947	116	116	100%	—	0.0%
1946	223	222	99.55%	1	0.44%
1945	259	257	99.22%	2	0.78%
1944 and earlier	834	832	99.76%	2	0.24%
Total	3,543	3,534	99.74%	9	0.25%

There has been a gradual and consistent decrease in the number of cases classified as “unsatisfactory” over the years. More than one child in a hundred examined in 1954 was found to be below the acceptable normal standard, the incidence to-day being only one quarter of this.

Cleanliness:

The School Nurses have continued to carry out regular cleanliness inspections and during 1959 made 320 visits to schools carrying out 20,092 examinations. Seventy-six children were found to be verminous at these inspections, but twenty-one old and new cases had been cleared up by the end of the year. Cleansing material is always supplied, but if the parents are unable to use it satisfactorily the School Nurses do the necessary cleansing. During 1959 no Cleansing Notices under Section 54 of the Education Act, 1944, were issued, nor was it necessary to send Cleansing Orders. One hundred and forty-three visits were made to homes in respect of cleanliness.

Thus 0.3% of children examined required attention for uncleanliness, presenting a slight progressive increase on the preceding four years. One wonders whether the present craze amongst youngsters of both sexes for unusual hair styles and “home perms” which do not receive frequent enough combing and brushing, can account for this undesirable trend.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

The arrangements for doctor’s clinics at Bluecoat Central Clinic and at certain schools, and the treatment of minor ailments by School Nurses on their routine visits to schools continue as before.

Minor Ailments					<i>Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year</i>
(a) Skin—Ringworm—Scalp	....	....	....	....	—
Ringworm—Body	....	....	....	....	—
Scabies	....	....	....	....	—
Impetigo	....	....	....	....	4
Other Skin Diseases	....	....	....	....	222
Eye Disease	....	....	....	....	9
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint, and cases admitted to hospital)					
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	357
(e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains)					—
Total					592
<hr/>					
(b) Total number of cases attending Authority's					
Central Clinic: Doctor's Sessions	....	....	....	....	480
Nurses' Sessions	....	....	....	....	597
Number of individual cases treated at schools by					
School Nurses	....	....	....	....	2,977
Number of follow-up treatments	....	....	....	....	1,852

SCHOOL NURSES AND FOLLOW-UP

Three full-time School Nurses and nine Health Visitors giving part of their time to School Health work, are engaged in attending at School Medical Inspection, at the Minor Ailment Clinics, in cleanliness inspections and in following up cases in the homes. A total of 1,443 school and 1,414 follow-up visits to school children's homes in connection with cleanliness and other matters were made.

VISUAL DEFECTS

Total number of Eye Clinics held at Bath Eye Infirmary	....	117
Total attendances	....	1,884
Total number attending with refractive error and squint	....	1,196
New cases	....	200
Prescribed spectacles	....	487
Number of other eye conditions treated at Eye Infirmary and Minor Ailment Clinics	....	62

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

Total number of Consultant Clinics	....	21
Total number of attendances	....	137

Operations:

Tonsils and adenoids	....	23
Other conditions	....	—
Other forms of treatment	....	43

Ear Defects:

Total cases referred for treatment	....	23
Total cases for observation	....	149

Nose and Throat Defects:

Total cases referred for treatment	....	15
Total cases for observation	....	187

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY TREATMENT

It was not found necessary to refer any children for treatment during the year.

Audiometry:

The audiometer for fine testing of hearing of schoolchildren is still in use, and although it was anticipated that regular clinics would be held, it was not found practicable to arrange this. During the year 164

children were tested for the first time, twenty-four children received a second hearing test and it was found necessary to check four children on three occasions. Several cases necessitated referral for specialist advice as a result of the tests.

ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

During 1959 the following work was carried out in collaboration with the Bath Hospital Management Committee:—

Surgeon's Sessions	....	....	....	....	30
After-Care Sessions	....	....	....	....	83
No. of new cases (excluding infants)	....	....	....	....	113
No. of old cases (continuing)	....	....	....	....	263
Total attendances	....	....	....	....	704
Cases treated by Physiotherapist	....	....	....	....	26
Attendances for Physiotherapy	....	....	....	....	81

Admitted to the Orthopædic Hospital:

Anterior Poliomyelitis—Chronic (for surgery)	....	2
Cerebral palsy (for surgery)	....	1
Congenital deformities	....	4
T.B. knee	....	1
Fractures and Injuries (except burns)	....	11
Hip conditions	....	5
Foot deformities (excluding talipes)	....	8
Knee conditions	....	4
Osteomyelitis	....	5
Other conditions	....	6

TOTAL: 47

No. of cases Re-admitted 5

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

This department continues to work to capacity. The appointment of Mr. J. R. Green as Educational Psychologist on 1st May, has brought us a step further towards the standards recommended by the Ministries of Education and Health in Circulars 347 and 9/59 respectively. Consultation is going on with the hospital authorities with a view to reporting to the Ministry of Education by 30th June, 1960, on the progress being made towards the formulation of plans to bring the Child Guidance service up to the required standard.

In 1959 there were seventy-eight sessions held at the Child Guidance Clinic at which thirty-one new cases and fifty-seven continuing cases made 304 attendances.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER'S REPORT

New cases referred for play therapy	....	16
Cases referred before 1959 and continuing attendance during the year....	....	19
Cases at Residential Schools for maladjusted children	....	2
Cases "Closed" during the year	....	18
Diagnostic interviews only	....	5
Discharged from Residential treatment (Halcon House)	....	1
Parents unwilling to continue attendance	....	3
Closed with "some improvement"	....	6
Closed "much improved"	....	3

18

Additional cases referred to Psychiatric Social Worker

(figures in brackets are those for last year)

61 (65)

By Psychiatrist	....	....	....	....	....	1	(6)
By Assistant School Medical Officers	....	....	....	....	....	33	(24)
By Health Visitors	....	....	....	....	....	4	(5)
By Pædiatrician	....	....	....	....	....	18	(26)
By Educational Psychologist	....	....	....	....	....	4	(—)
By General Practitioners	....	....	....	....	....	1	(2)
						<u>61</u>	<u>(63)</u>

The appointment of the Educational Psychologist has been of great assistance both as regards the diagnostic work and liaison with the schools. As a result it is now possible to hold case conferences on a team basis which are of great value in diagnosis and treatment. There has been an increasing number of referrals as a result of the Educational Psychologist's link with the schools, and wherever possible the Psychiatric Social Worker sees the parents of these children.

The Psychiatric Social Worker has continued to attend one Child Guidance Clinic session and one Pædiatric session weekly, in addition to home visits. Owing to the limited amount of time that can be given to children's work there was a waiting period of three to four months at the end of the year.

The Psychiatric Social Worker attended the Inter Clinic Conference organised by the National Association for Mental Health on "Truancy and School Phobias" in April, 1959. There was a follow-up Conference to this which was attended by the Educational Psychologist in November, 1959.

The Psychiatric Social Worker holds a joint appointment under the Mendip Hospital Management Committee and the Local Health Authority. The need for her help in the Child Guidance Service is so great that it detracts from the work she is primarily appointed to do. For this reason the Education Authority proposes to appoint a full-time Psychiatric Social Worker to the Child Guidance Service as soon as it is possible.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

As always, the ascertainment of, and advice on, special education for handicapped pupils remains one of the principal and time absorbing functions of the School Health Service. All pre-school children with potential defects are noted by the Health Visitors on their routine home visits and are kept under observation by the Authority's Medical Officers as possible cases for ascertainment later. In this way no time is lost in the provision of special educational treatment as soon as responsibility for this begins at the age of two years.

The early detection of deafness is of particular importance. It is now well recognised by authorities on the subject of this defect, that a child whose deafness is detected at an early age, and the earlier the better, is provided with a deaf aid and responds to specialised training by a teacher of the deaf, the ultimate result could well be a school child who would fit into the ordinary educational system. In the past, the disposal of these children consisted of routine admission at the very tender age of five years, or even younger, to a residential special school. This often resulted in a severe emotional disorder in the child as a direct consequence of separation from parents, brothers and sisters. An increasing number of local education authorities are pioneering schemes for the early treatment of these children locally, and one has every reason to be optimistic of the results.

The appointment of the educational psychologist has opened a new channel into the more satisfactory education of the educationally sub-normal child, and of the pupil of low average intelligence with emotional disorder who could well fall into the category of educational sub-normality. The one peripatetic teacher dealing with the more backward reader in the ordinary school is striving hard against long odds. I am glad however, that more special classes are to be instituted in the primary schools for those pupils who are not eligible for the day special school, and who would later fit into the lower stream of the secondary modern school.

(a) The following Handicapped Pupils have been newly placed in Special Day or Residential Schools during the year by Bath Local Education Authority—

Partially Deaf	....	....	....	1
Delicate	....	....	....	1
Physically Handicapped			....	1
Educationally Sub-Normal			....	25
Maladjusted	....	....	....	1
Epileptic	....	....	....	1
			TOTAL:	30
				==

(b) Among new Handicapped Pupils ascertained, the following were recommended for education in special schools—

Delicate	....	....	....	2
Physically Handicapped			....	1
Educationally Sub-Normal			....	24
Maladjusted	....	....	....	1
Epileptic	....	....	....	1

All newly assessed Handicapped Pupils were placed in suitable schools by the end of the year except, one Delicate child who was found a place early in 1960. We are finding that more places are now available in Special Schools for these pupils and waiting times are correspondingly reduced.

The following table shows the overall numbers and disposition of Handicapped Pupils as on 31st January, 1960.

Category	In Spec. Schools or Hostels		Independent Schools (under L.E.A. arrangements)	In Hospital	Having Home Tuition	At Home	Attending Ordinary Schools	Total
	Day	Resid.						
Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Deaf	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Partially Deaf	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
Delicate	—	4	3	—	—	—	8	15
Physically Handicapped	—	7	2	—	3	1	21	34
Educationally Sub-normal	109	3	5	—	—	—	15	132
Maladjusted	1	3	1	—	—	—	3	8
Epileptic	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
TOTAL	111	28	11	—	3	1	50	204

The year has shown an overall increase in the number of Handicapped Pupils—204 children being classified out of a total school population of 11,928.

The expense borne by the Local Education Authority during the financial year ending 31st March, 1959, was £10,607 of which £711 was paid for education in hospitals. £423 was expended on the provision of home tuition.

Although the number of children being educated in Residential Schools is only seven more than the previous year, the cost to the Authority has been greater by proportion because of the increased fees charged by the Schools.

DISTRIBUTION OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS

A. RESIDENTIAL:

Handicap	School	No. of Pupils
Blind and Partially Sighted:	Royal Normal College for the Blind Shrewsbury	1
	Royal West of England School for the Partially Sighted, Exeter	1
	Exhall Grange, Warwick	1
Deaf and Partially Hearing:	Royal West of England School for the Deaf, Exeter	7
	School of Arts and Crafts, Horsham	1

Distribution of Handicapped Pupils in Special Schools continued.

Delicate:	Truro School, Cornwall	....	....	....	....	1
	Seaford College, Sussex	....	....	....	....	1
	Lorton Hall, Cumberland	....	....	....	....	1
	Periton Mead, Minehead	....	....	....	....	1
	Pilgrim's School, Seaford, Sussex	....	....	....	....	1
	Brentwood, St. Leonards-on-Sea	....	....	....	....	1
	St. Patrick's, Hayling Island	....	....	....	....	1
Physically Handicapped:	Hesley Hall, Tickhall, Doncaster	....	....	....	....	1
	Warlies Hospital Home, Upshire, Essex	....	....	....	....	1
	Whiteness Manor, Kingsgate, Kent	....	....	....	....	1
	Birtenshaw School for Spastics, Bolton	....	....	....	....	1
	St. Rosa's Special (P.H.) School, Stroud, Gloucestershire	....	....	....	....	1
	St. Loyes Training College for the Disabled, Exeter	....	....	....	....	1
	Queen Elizabeth's Training College for the Disabled, Leatherhead	....	....	....	....	1
Educationally Sub-Normal:	Croydon Hall, nr. Watchet	....	....	....	....	3
	Pitt House School, Torquay	....	....	....	....	4
Maladjusted:	Chaigley School, nr. Warrington	....	....	....	....	1
	Stoatley Rough School, Haslemere, Surrey	....	....	....	....	1
	Penwithen Hostel, Dorchester	....	....	....	....	1
	Red Hill School, Maidstone, Kent	....	....	....	....	1
Epileptic:	Colthurst House School, Cheshire	....	....	....	....	1

B. DAY SCHOOLS

Partially Deaf:	Elmhurst Day School for the Deaf, Bristol	....	....	....	....	1
Physically Handicapped:	Oldfield Lodge, P.N.E.U. School, Bath	....	....	....	....	2
Educationally Sub-Normal:	St. Christopher's School, Bristol	....	....	....	....	1
	Penn Hill Day Special School, Bath	....	....	....	....	109

Wherever possible, transfer of children to boarding schools is avoided, and advantage is taken of facilities for special education in Bath or in neighbouring authorities schools reasonably accessible by daily transport. It is considered vital to every child to live in his home environment provided care therein is adequate, rather than live in an institutional atmosphere. For this reason also, several children have been provided with home tuition during the year in addition to the pupils attending the Day Special Schools. At the end of the year five Physically Handicapped children were receiving home tuition.

Three Educationally Sub-Normal children who had attended Special Schools were notified to the Local Health Authority as requiring supervision after leaving school, and five children were notified as being ineducable.

SPEECH THERAPY

As Miss G. A. Jansson, L.C.S.T. retired on the 31st July, 1959, it is not possible to give a full report on the Speech Therapy Clinic, but the following are the details that are available for the period 1st January, to 31st July, 1959.

Number of sessions held	....	88
Number of new cases seen	....	22
Total attendances	....	344
Individual cases seen	....	62
Number of pupils discharged	....	10
Number of cases ceased attending	....	2

The amount of work done was greatly reduced of course by the long gap between Miss Jansson's retirement and the appointment of a successor. During the second half of the year, speech therapy was in abeyance. Hitherto this has been a part-time appointment, but as it is evident that there are many children in schools or in younger age groups who would benefit by advice or treatment, the appointment will in future be full-time. Part of the time will be devoted to consultation with teachers at the schools.

Approval for the appointment of a full-time speech therapist had been granted, but the vacancy had not been filled by 31st December.

SCHOOL WELFARE

The Chief School Welfare Officer has submitted the following details:—

Employment of Children:

The number of children registered for employment during the year was as follows:—

Delivery of newspapers	....	208
Other employment	....	116
		<hr/>
		324
		<hr/>

A constant check is being kept by the School Welfare Department to ensure that the employment byelaws are observed.

School Attendance:

There was an improvement in the school attendance, the yearly percentage being 91.1. This figure would be higher but for the fact that there was a "flu" epidemic during February which greatly reduced attendances.

SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

Pasteurised milk is available to all school children, and pupils up to the age of eighteen who are attending a full-time course at a Further Education Establishment. It is also available to handicapped children receiving home tuition. On a day in September when a return was submitted by all Head Teachers, a total of 9,457 one-third pints were issued to pupils in attendance at schools maintained by the Local Education Authority. This represents eighty-four per cent of total number of pupils present on that day. In addition to this, 2,583 one-third pints were issued to pupils in attendance at independent schools.

School meals are supplied in every school, twenty-one having a self-contained kitchen-dining room, the remainder being supplied from two central kitchens. The total number of dinners served during the year was 1,343,323, for an average of 196 feeding days, which was 148,510 meals more than the previous year's total of 1,194,813 for an average of 185 feeding days. The charge for school dinners is 1s. per head, but in necessitous cases meals are provided either free or on part-payment.

The average daily number of dinners served in maintained schools during the year was 6,854 (last year 6,458). The total daily average of dinners produced, including dinners supplied to non-maintained schools, was 7,406 (last year 6,951).

The Organiser of school meals keeps in close touch with the Health Department in all matters concerning hygiene and the health of the staff of canteens. It is very satisfying to be able to report that no case of food poisoning affecting children has ever been attributed to school meals.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable infectious illness remained at a low level during the year, and in no case was it necessary to close schools.

Scarlet Fever:

101 cases were notified. They were mostly of a mild type, and almost all were nursed at home. Seventy-five cases occurred in children of school age.

Diphtheria:

For the sixth successive year there were no cases of this disease.

Arrangements for immunisation against Diphtheria as given in previous Reports continued throughout the year, with the greatest co-operation from Head Teachers. During 1959, forty-three children between five and fifteen years received primary immunising doses of either A.P.T. or T.A.F. as necessary, and 830 under five years. In addition 570 children received reinforcing injections. It is estimated that of the child population under fifteen, slightly under seventy-three per cent have been immunised at some time during their lives, but of this percentage only about 43.2 per cent received protection by initial or reinforcing doses within the past five years.

It is reasonably certain that the practice of systematic immunisation of children under fifteen years of age is responsible for the effective control of this disease, and to be sure that an epidemic will not occur again, at least seventy-five per cent of the child population under fifteen should be protected.

Tuberculosis—Mass Radiography:

The X-Ray Unit visited several schools during 1959, and 786 senior pupils were examined. No cases of active or inactive tuberculosis were discovered.

The teaching and catering staff of the Local Authority's Schools are encouraged to attend for X-Ray when the Unit is in Bath. All new appointments are examined by X-Ray to exclude tuberculosis and are requested to sign a declaration of willingness to submit to annual examination.

B.C.G. vaccination is offered to schoolchildren who are contacts of known cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. This work is carried out by the Chest Physician. It is hoped to extend B.C.G. vaccination to school leavers in the near future.

Measles and Whooping Cough:

During the year cases of measles notified fell considerably from 1,514 in 1958 to 173. Of this number 54 occurred in children of school age.

The number of cases of whooping cough notified was 29 as compared with 142 last year. Only nine of these cases involved children of school age.

Apart, however, from immediate complications a large number of children who contract these diseases during infancy are rendered delicate for many years of their childhood as a result. Protection against whooping cough by means of a Suspended Vaccine is offered to all children who were not immunised in infancy or who need a "boosting" dose. It is anticipated that this will prevent complications and subsequent general ill-health. 772 children under fifteen years of age were immunised against whooping cough during the year.

Dysentery:

Thirty-two cases of this mild but unpleasant illness were notified during 1959. One case occurred in a child of school age, but the outbreak spread widely in the first quarter of 1960.

Acute Poliomyelitis:

No cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified for the first time for a number of years.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued throughout the year, and 5,886 more children under fifteen received two injections. Approximately eighty per cent of our child population had received two or three injections by the end of the year.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER, 1959

Miss E. R. Shinkwin was appointed as School Dental Officer and commenced work in June. The School Dental Department thus has two Dental Surgeons instead of the establishment of three, which is considered to be the minimum requirement for this Service in the City.

The overall state of the children's teeth compares very favourably with that of the children in most other parts of the country. Bath children are extremely fortunate in having so many practitioners in the General Dental Service who are able to spend some time in treating children. A considerable amount of conservation has been done by them.

There is still no immediate prospect of an Orthodontist in Bath and complex orthodontic cases have to be referred to Bristol.

A Consultant Anaesthetist attends at least once a week for the purpose of giving anaesthetics to children who either need special dental treatment or who have been referred by School Medical Officers as in need of special care because of a defect in their general condition.

The following are the figures relating to work done during the year.

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—					
(a) At Periodic inspection	....	....	....	....	6,082
(b) As Specials	....	....	....	....	1,100
				TOTAL (1)	7,182
2. Number found to require treatment	....	....			4,093
3. Number offered treatment	....	....	....	....	2,875
4. Number actually treated	....	....	....	....	1,827
5. Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment including those recorded at heading 11 (h)	....				5,365
6. Half days devoted to:—					
Periodic (School) inspection	....	....	....	....	44
Treatment	....	....	....	....	793
				TOTAL (6)	837
7. Fillings:—					
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	....	2,167
Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	....	36
				TOTAL (7)	2,203
8. Number of teeth filled:—					
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	....	1,976
Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	....	36
				TOTAL (8)	2,012
9. Extractions:—					
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	....	414
Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	....	1,000
				TOTAL (9)	1,414
10. Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction					862
11. Orthodontics:—					
(a) Cases commenced during the year	....	....			37
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	....				89
(c) Cases completed during the year	....	....			51
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	....	....			64
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	....	....			139
(f) Removable appliances fitted	....	....	....		172
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	....	....	....		—
(h) Total attendances	....	....	....		712
12. Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures					26
13. Other operations:—					
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	....	958
Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	....	136
				TOTAL (13)	1,094

